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Tuesday, June 10, 1980

Jyaistha 20, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 10, 1980/Jyaistha 20,  
1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, may I introduce to you and through you to the House my colleague, Shri Maganbhai Barot, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Effect of Crude Blockade in Assam on Oil Supply

\*21. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present crude blockade adopted by Assamese has adversely affected the oil supply position in the entire country;

(b) if so, to what extent this has caused deterioration in the availability of supply of this commodity; and

(c) what measures have been taken to improve the position, indicating the total quantity likely to be imported and the countries from which this would be imported this year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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(b) Between January and May 1980 the loss in the crude throughput is estimated to be about 1.89 million tonnes in the four refineries of Digboi, Gauhati, Bongaigaon and Barauni, with loss of approximately 1.6 million tonnes of finished products.

(c) The loss is being made up, to the extent possible, by importing finished products and by moving the same to the areas affected by the closure of the refineries in the eastern region. The total additional imports of high speed diesel and kerosene would be of the order of 1 million tonnes during the period January-May 1980 over and above what was planned before the beginning of the calendar year for this period on a prorated basis. This additional import has been made due to, *inter-alia*, the shortfall in production in the three refineries in Assam and the Barauni refinery in Bihar. The imports are being arranged from the Gulf countries and other areas. A close monitoring of the production in the refineries of the country, imports and movement of petroleum products is being carried out in close coordination with the Railways, State Governments and oil companies in order to ensure maximum possible supply within the current constraints.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: In the reply, it was mentioned that the imports are being arranged from the Gulf countries and other areas. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to name the countries covered by 'other areas'?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the imports are concerned, we are importing petroleum products, we are making spot purchases

from the open market. So, it is not the question of getting from a particular country. I do not know from which country the suppliers are bringing and supplying.

**SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:** The imports that are being made are practically half of the requirements of the loss caused due to the reduction in production. So, will the hon. Minister be kind enough to tell us whether this will also affect the country's use of oils that is, crude, diesel and kerosene? And if so, how are we going to meet the shortages?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** Sir, in my reply I have already said how we are meeting the shortages. The shortage is 1.9 million tonnes in crude and round about 1.6 million tonnes in petroleum products. We have already imported during the last 5 months additional one million tonnes of products and it is affecting us very heavily so far as the economy of the countries concerned.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** What are the present minimum requirements of the Indian economy of oil and petroleum products for import?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** The indigenous production is 14 million tonnes and we are importing 16 million tonnes of crude oil and 6.5 million tonnes of petroleum products from outside.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** I would like to know what steps Government took so that the flow from the oil refineries was not blocked. As far as we are aware, no real steps have been taken so far.

Secondly, he referred to spot purchases. Is he aware that four parties buy it privately, they do not call for tenders, and there is a sort of racket in the Indian Oil Corporation?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** Spot purchases are made on the basis of the tender system. There is

no scandal so far as this is concerned. There are firm rules and regulations and procedure for this. So far as my knowledge goes, Indian Oil Company officers have not departed from the established procedure. They are inviting tenders and fixing the purchases only after taking the lowest tender into account.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Four refineries were closed. Oil did not flow. What steps did the Government take to see to it that oil does flow? Practically nothing was done.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** It is a fact that oil is not flowing. The Barauni Refinery is dependent upon Assam crude oil. Oil has not flowed in the pipeline, with the result that Barauni has been closed for the last five months. All the refineries have been closed. Why they are closed, hon. Members are aware, and they are discussing the same subject during the course of the day.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** May I know whether any country has refused to supply you oil on the ground that this country entertained a visit from Moshe Dyan?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** No.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** It is reported in the press that the OPEC countries have evolved a scheme whereby they are prepared to give long term loans at favourable rates of interest to developing countries to enable them to finance their imports of oil from the OPEC countries. I would like to know whether this is a fact and whether India is likely to benefit from the scheme, and if so, to what extent.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** We are trying to prevail upon them to consider us also as a developing country, so that grant or aid or soft loans are advanced to us, but I am not in a position to say what is going to be the result of it.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** In view of the fact that we are importing 16 million tonnes of crude oil. I would like to know whether the Government has any master plan to produce this quantity also indigenously. If so, what are the steps the Government has taken and within how many years, according to the master plan, we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency and what are the exploration and expansion programmes the Government has taken up and what is the amount of money the Government has provided in the coming budget and for the next five years?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** So far as getting indigenous oil is concerned, we have got an organisation viz., ONGC. They have taken on a large scale off-shore and on-shore drilling works, I am not in a position to give the details. If the hon. member wants, let him put another question. I am prepared to give the details. They are spending a lot of money on finding oil.

#### **Production of Streptomycin in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited Pune**

\*22. **SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Streptomycin has fallen considerably due to the strike by the employees of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited at Pune;

(b) if so, the impact thereof; and

(c) what are the steps being taken, by Government to meet the requirements in view of the loss of production?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

While there has been a loss of production of about 15 tonnes of Streptomycin at Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) due to the strike lasting from 18th March to 2nd May, 1980, this has not affected the total indigenous production of Streptomycin materially. In 1978-80 the total streptomycin production in the country amounted to 20.16 M/T as against a production of 220.73 M/T in 1978-79. Needed arrangements for import of streptomycin have also been made to supplement indigenous production in line with the practice in earlier years.

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** In the statement that has been laid on the table of the House, the hon. Minister has stated that though the production of Streptomycin has decreased by 15 tonnes, the total indigenous production was not totally affected as such. But the fact remains that during this strike period, the stocks of Streptomycin, I do not know whether it is due to boarding or some other reason, were not available in the rural markets, especially in the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh wherefrom I come. This is a very vital life saving drug, which is necessary to be used as a precautionary measure and also for several serious diseases. I would like to know from the Minister as to what measures he is taking to see that this particular medicine is distributed properly both in the rural and urban areas alike so that it reaches the common man in time. I am asking about the distribution aspect because he has said that the production has not been affected due to strike. Let him at least spell out the ways and means by which he is going to make a proper distribution so that the stocks available can be utilised by the people.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I have already made it clear that the shortage is very marginal and there is no short supply so far as this drug

is concerned and we have got enough stock. The position of availability as on 1-4-1980 is 33,734 tonnes. So, there is absolutely no difficulty about supplies.

**SHRI V KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** Even though the stocks are there, the people are not getting it. My question was about distribution. In spite of my putting an elaborate question, the Minister has not obviously understood it and has not answered my question.

**MR. SFEAKER:** He was asking about the distribution, non-availability in the market. i

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** I had also asked about imports, how much you have been importing, how much you propose to import and how you propose to distribute it.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** So far we are importing bulk drugs and we are supplying bulk drugs to formulators, those who convert the bulk drugs into formulations. For the current year, because of the shortfall in the production of HAL, instead of the ten tonnes that we had planned to import, we are importing 20 tonnes. We are giving in to the formulators. These are several formulators. If one brand of streptomycin is not available, other brands are available. Therefore, 'there is no shortage.

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** What about the distribution?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** The manufacturers have got their own chemists and druggists. If there is any shortage and if it is brought to our notice—we, in the Ministry, also monitor—we contact the manufacturers and ask them to rush the supply.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the hon. Minister inform the House the total requirements of streptomycin in the country, as projected

by the Government and the local production and whether the Government is attempting to reach self-sufficiency by stopping the imports of bulk drugs which go to make Streptomycin?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** So far as this drug is concerned, there are four producers which are manufacturing viz., Alembec, HAL, IDPL and synbioties. Their total capacity is 220.16 tonnes. So, it is not enough. We are therefore, importing it. Last year we imported 55 tonnes and for the current year we have got a programme of importing 20 tonnes. If it requires that we have to import more and the demand is more, we will do it.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** When there is a strike naturally, in the market there will be a scare and the people go on hoarding it and they go on increasing the prices. I want to know, by importing extra streptomycine how much foreign exchange is being spent and what steps the hon. Minister is going to take to end the strike, whether he is going to take stern action against the persons who are indulging in strike and whether he is contemplating to remove some of the leaders who are at the back of the strike.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I admit that there was some shortfall because of the strike in HAL. But I have already informed the House that it is not only HAL which is manufacturing these drugs but there are three other companies which are also manufacturing drugs and their production is all right. There is no difficulty about the production. But there is a shortfall so far as the production is concerned. Therefore, whatever the shortfall is, to that extent, we are, importing and, if the existing units want to expand their capacity, we have no hesitation in licensing the expansion.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** What about strikers, the people who are indulging in strike in such a vital

unit? Is the Government proposing to take any action, against these people?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** As you know, the strike is not a new thing. It is not only in HAL. There are so many strikes that are going on. We have to deal with the people who go on strike, we have to negotiate with them and arrive at some agreement because we have to work with them.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** From the replies given by the hon. Minister flows a broader and more important question with regard to self-sufficiency in life saving drugs. I think it is very unfortunate that after all these years we still have to import streptomycin. It is one of the most fundamental of the life-saving drugs. Will the hon. Minister kindly let the House know what steps have been taken on a plan that was drawn up about 5 or 6 years ago to achieve self-sufficiency in life-saving drugs? We cannot allow the lives of Indian citizens to be dependent upon the vagaries of international availability. There was a proper plan and now it seems we are short of even streptomycin. What steps are going to be taken by the Government to ensure that in the course of the current plan we achieve self-sufficiency in life-saving drugs?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** The hon. Member is aware that in the year 1978, my predecessor laid on the Table of the House the statement of the Government of India based on the Hathi Committee Report. On the basis of the Hathi Committee Report, we want to achieve self-reliance so far essential drugs are concerned. So, about these international or multinational companies, which are working here, we are not allowing them to expand their capacity. If our Indian drugs companies and also the public sector companies come forward, we are here to encourage them. But it is not possible for us to achieve self-sufficiency in such essential drugs within a short time. It requires more time.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten the House as to which are the brand names that have been used by private sector instead of using the generic name with regard to these and other antibiotics? Is he aware of the fact that life-saving drugs which are coming specially from America are coming in substandard qualities and some of them are even adulterated which has been elaborately narrated in an article. In San Francisco and London and, if so, what special steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I require notice.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Would you accept a short notice question?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You put a question; there is enough time.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I can assure the hon. Member that even if another question is put, I will be in a position to reply.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What about short notice question?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:** I don't mind even short notice question.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am grateful to you.

#### **Decision on Report of National Flood Commission**

**\*23. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report submitted by the National Flood Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY):** (a) and (b). As Flood Control is a State subject the Report of the National Flood



Commission has been sent to the State Governments for their comments and views on the various recommendations made thereon. The Central Government is also studying the recommendations, and a decision on the recommendations will be taken after knowing the reaction of the State Governments.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** I would like to know the date on which the Report of the Flood Commission was submitted. Sir, you know the sufferings of the State of Orissa. Every year the State is subjected to great suffering due to loss of life and property on account of the floods. May I know what specific mention has been made in this Report about the State of Orissa?

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** This Report was submitted on 21st March, 1980 and it was sent to the respective State Governments for their comments on 19th April, 1980. We are awaiting the replies of the State Governments.

So far as the recommendations of the Commission are concerned, there are 207 recommendations and there has been mention of all the State Governments. There is no mention about the State of Orissa separately.

Unless we get the reactions of the State Governments, we cannot take any action.

**श्री झारखंडे राय:** क्या यह सच है कि इस बार आयोग की सिफारिशों में एक बड़ी सिफारिश यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल और बिहार के पश्चिमांचल विशेषकर सीमान्त अंचलों में जबदस्त बाढ़ जो आती है उसका कारण कुछ मुख्य नदियाँ हैं जैसे रावती, घाघरा, नारायणी, गंडक आदि। क्या इन बाढ़ों की रोकथाम के लिए वहाँ किसी रिजर वैनी प्राजेक्ट की कोई सिफारिश की गई है, यदि हाँ तो उस विषय में भारत सरकार ने क्या बिहार सरकार या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी धनराशि की माँग की है, यदि की है तो उग बाजे में भारत सरकार ने क्या फैसला किया है ?

**श्री कदार पांडे:** अभी तक भारत सरकार ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया है लेकिन हम लोग उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

**श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर:** उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है। अधिकारियों से जब पूछा जाता है तो वे फंडिंग का प्रभाव बता देते हैं। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अविलम्ब कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रही है और बिहार सरकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने जा रही है ताकि बाढ़ नियंत्रण की दिशा में कारगर कार्रवाई की जा सके और बाढ़ से जो क्षति होती है, उस क्षति को बचाया जा सके ?

**श्री कदार पांडे:** कमिशन की सिफारिश सारे देश के लिए और हर एक स्टेट के लिए अलग अलग हैं। राज्य सरकारों के कमेंट्स आ जाएँ तब हम एक्शन लेंगे। हम खुद महसूस करते हैं कि बाढ़ों से क्षति पहुँचती है। उसके लिए इंतज़ाम भी हमने किया है। एक इंटेंग्रेटेड पिक्चर फ्लड कंट्रोल की बन जाए उसके लिए कमिशन बना था। वह इंटेंग्रेटेड पिक्चर राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई है। उनके कमेंट्स आ जाएँ तब हम कोई कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं।

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Due to floods, there is considerable damage in different parts of the country, especially in coastal areas and, as you know, the States are incapable of taking any action as far as these damages are concerned. May I know in this context from the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government is going to take up the flood control scheme or not?

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government is going to take up this flood control scheme by itself, because the States are unable to take any action so far as damages are concerned.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You mean the Centre should take it over?

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Yes, the Central Government.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** As I have already said, flood control is a State subject; it is not a Central subject.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He wants you to take it over.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** We are not in a position to take it over just now.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY:** So long as the comments from the State Governments do not come, the Central Government do not act. That means, so long as their comments do not come, the Central Government would not act and we shall continue to suffer floods. Is that the position of the Government of India?

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY:** As I have said, we got the report of the Commission on the 21st March, 1980. We sent the report to the respective State Governments on the 19th April, 1980. We have sent reminders, and again we are going to send reminders. When the reactions of the State Governments come, then we shall be taking action.

#### **Suspected Sabotage at Imphal Station of A.I.R.**

\*24. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Imphal Station of the All India Radio was off the air throughout the day on 2nd May, 1980 following suspected sabotage in the underground cable system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The station did not go off the air at all. Due to a fault in the P&T cable linking the studio with the transmitter (reportedly caused by the uprooting of an electric pole), the studio was not able to feed the regular programme to the transmitter on the morning of 2nd May, 1980. The station, therefore, commenced transmission with filler music which was lasted for about 15 minutes. Thereafter the regular programme which

rushed from the studio was put on the air from the emergency studio attached to the transmitter. The P&T cable was repaired on 5th May, 1980 and is in use since then.

**SHRI N. E. HORO:** Is it a fact that the fault in the cable was due to the uprooting of an electric pole and if so, is that not an act of sabotage?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** No, Sir; it was not an act of sabotage. The fault in the P&T cable is reported to be due to uprooting of a nearby electric pole as a result of a truck colliding with it.

#### **Scheme for Introduction of Coloured Television**

\*26. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined a scheme for phased introduction of colour television in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the technological aspect and financial implications of introducing colour television on a wider scale?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):** (a) and (b). The feasibility of introduction of colour television in India in a phased manner is under study. Actual implementation will depend on the approval of the scheme by Government as well as availability of funds.

**SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** This has been the routine reply of the Government. Can the Government give the information as to when it is going to implement it—the specific date?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): We have already set up a Committee to go into this entire question. This Working Group consists of representatives of the Department of Electronics, Door-darshan, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Planning Commission, Ministry of I. & B. and the Central Electronics and Engineering Research Institute, Pilani. The Working Group has been asked to give its report by the end of June, this month, 1980.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: We are glad to know that the report will be submitted by the end of June. When will it be implemented? Secondly, will colour television be introduced in Bangalore directly?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As I have already said, the implementation of the report will depend upon the financial capacity, availability of funds, as well as the technical time-frame. Therefore, as soon as the report is available, both these factors will be considered, and if it is found feasible, we will go in for it because we recognise that colour TV is the technology of today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot give drinking water and you want to give something like colour TV to the people?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister has already made a public statement where he has shown his preference for the introduction of colour television. Personally I am also in favour of colour television coming to India because it is an advanced technology and we need it.

Does the Minister have any idea as to what will be the cost factor and what will be the cost of a colour television set compared to the present black and white so that we can assess what is going to be the price for this colour television in the market?

11.32 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have some idea and according to modern technology the cost would be 20 per cent more compared to the black and white set.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a fact that to bring in colour television it will require a minimum amount of Rs. 300 crores?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been told Rs. 300 crores.

Is it in the opinion of the Government an area which enjoys a very high priority over the other items which should be set aside and money for colour TV should be used in a country where 200 million people are suffering from drought and lack of drinking water? Will the Minister kindly tell us: is it a fact that it will involve a total outlay of Rs. 300 crores or not?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No, Sir. It will not require Rs. 300 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then how much?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: According to rough calculations, if all the nine centres where we have television today are to be converted into colour transmission, the maximum cost of all the nine centres would be approximately Rs. 34 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He said Rs. 300 crores in the Consultative Committee meeting.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As regards priorities....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir....

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** He does not even want to have the answer.

As regards priorities, the debate can be equally whether you want a bullock cart or a Boeing. That argument can always be advanced. If you compare water with television, this sort of thing can go on. It is ultimately for the House, for the Parliament and for the country to decide whether they want to go in for the latest technology or not. In the matter of technology you cannot afford to lag behind in this world. For his information, all countries, small or big, round about us, have already gone in for colour TV. China is going in for colour TV in a big way. You do not want India alone not to go in for colour technology? Sir, you do not get even black and white cameras outside as they have become obsolete.

The question is: does my friend want India alone to remain backward in the technology? If that is his intention and if the House accepts that proposal—Sir, it is for the House.... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Prof. Dandavate.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I want to say that the same Minister in the Consultative Committee meeting had said that it would cost Rs. 300 crores ..... You said it.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The Rs. 300 crores I had said in the Consultative Committee meeting was for the entire ten years if satellite was to be used for the entire villages having electricity in the country. That is for about two lakhs villages to be covered by the Satellite TV where we have already made a provision for transponders. So, don't show your ignorance like this.... (Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that whenever any changes are introduced in technology or in any other sphere, it is really the question of priorities that is

more important—not that one is opposed aesthetically to colour technology or colour TV. The question is: in a developing country like India, the question of priority is more important and, therefore, from that point of view only, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it would be advisable for us to go in for colour technology at a time when we find that in thirty years of the Congress regime only 40,000.... (Interruptions) Why are they allergic to the word Congress?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Dynastic Congress. (Interruptions).

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Let it be understood that I will never be cowed down by any amount of shouting. I want to ask the hon. Minister.... (Interruptions) With your permission I am asking a question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please come to your question.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** When hon. Members are shouting, how can I ask my question?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Minister is following.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He may follow. You kindly control the House. (Interruptions) You please keep quiet. I will not keep quiet even if hundreds of you shout. (Interruptions).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Prof. Dandavate, your question is already answered.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** No. It is not answered. I have not completed my question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Prof. Dandavate, in Question Hour, the scope is very limited. You put a pointed question and get a pointed answer.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I always put pointed question. My pointed question is: in a country in which, in thirty years, we have been

able to provide drinking water facilities only to 40,000 villages. In terms of priority, is it advisable to go in for colour TV? (*Interruptions*) Will you not protect our interests? I want to ask a question from the hon. Minister. You are the presiding authority and you have to protect the interests of the hon. Members in asking a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please ask your question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How can I ask the question if they are shouting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is no use quarrelling with the Chair. You ask your question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If hon. Members are shouting, how can I ask the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the hon. Members to keep quiet. When we ask a question in the House, it has to be pointed and the answer is not to be repetitive. Now, you are wanting to ask him whether this can be done at this stage. The hon. Minister has already answered that. (*Interruptions*) Let me provide you with the facility for asking question. Your question was whether it can be done at this stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want to split the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing the facility. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is too late in the day for you to learn the Parliamentary Procedure. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: How can the Questioner be disturbed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Minister interested in replying?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir..... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let him complete his question. I will request you to ask a pointed question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am asking him a pointed question. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, my pointed question is that in thirty-years if we are able to provide drinking water facilities only to 40,000 villages will our priority be for having colour technology in the field of television or we would like to divert those resources to facilities like drinking water?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, much of what the Congress government had done in 27 years was unfortunately undone in the last two and a half years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in two years we provided drinking water facilities to 46,000 villages whereas they provided it to 30,000 villages in thirty years.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am happy to inform Shri Dandavate that as far as priorities are concerned the comparison between drinking water and colour television is odious because the same comparison in terms of priorities can apply to everything that we do. Why do we have an air bus! Will you argue priorities?

11.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

I have already said funds permitting, we will do it. Colour television—I am not fascinated by the word 'colour'—the technology of today that is available and we will go in for it, otherwise we will be left behind and get obsolete. As such there will be no alternative but to go in for colour television. I have told you the cost. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Dandavate, you will have to listen to me fully. The previous government had provided Rs. 200 crores to be given

to private organisations for adult literacy. If that could be done, then I don't think why Rs. 34 crores cannot be provided for going in for the latest technology.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER: Supplementary?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to bring to your notice the fact that.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please, Are you on a supplementary?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to raise a point that during the Question Hour.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is about the procedure followed during the Questions House. Sir, in your absence.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some members were asking questions. They were being hooted down. I would like to know....

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you; please sit down. (Interruptions) Order please. I have called Shri Sanjay Gandhi.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us this? The question has been asked about high priority and low priority. Would the money that was wasted by the Janata party in transporting Moshe Dayan in an IAF plane be utilised and converted for the implementation of colour television?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If there was any way of really calculating the loss and recovering it from the previous Government, then, I can assure you that at least two stations can be converted into colour television with that money.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I would like to know from the Minister about this.

It has been widely reported in the press that in the case of introduction of colour television. (Interruptions) I am repeating. I would like to know from the Minister about this. It has been widely reported in the Press that introduction of colour TV require the import of components for Rs. 1,000 crores. I would like to know from him whether this is a fact or not....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It was contradicted in the same newspaper, in the same body, the headline was Rs. 1,000 crores and in the body it was given as Rs. 1,000.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले : श्रीमती अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि कलर-टी.वी. के कन्वर्जन पर 34 करोड़ रु० लगेगा, जबकि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बंसु वा कहना है कि 300 करोड़ रु० लगेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में महंगाई की वजह से, किताबों की कीमतें बढ़ने की वजह से, आज बच्चों को पढ़ाई की सुविधायें नहीं मिल रही हैं, इसलिए क्या आप 34 करोड़ रु० कलर टी.वी. पर लगाने के बजाय ज्यादा से ज्यादा देहातों के बच्चों को टेलीविजन सैट देने पर विचार कर सकते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a suggestion for action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What did you say—suggestion for action or inaction?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion. We go to the next question.

### Loss to Industries in U.P. due to Power Shortage

\*27. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Uttar Pradesh is suffering a colossal loss of Rs. 100 crores a month in industrial production because of acute power shortage obtaining for the past several months; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the power supply to save the industry?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) Government are aware that Uttar Pradesh has been facing power shortage. However, the possible loss on this account has not been assessed.

(b) The main reason for power shortage in Uttar Pradesh is the failure of monsoon in 1979. With a normal monsoon this year, hydro-generation in the State is expected to improve. Coal supplies to thermal power stations in U.P. have been stepped up.

Coal India have been instructed to improve the quality of coal being supplied to OBRA Thermal Power Station. BHEL have been advised to supply expeditiously all the spare parts needed by U.P. State Electricity Board. With the above steps having been taken, the power supply position in U.P. is expected to improve further.

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:** The hon. Minister in his answer has said that the possible loss on account of this has not been assessed. However, there appeared a report in the *Economic Times* dated 23rd April, 1980 according to which the Director of Industries had said that the loss was about 100 crores because of acute power shortage. I would like to ask this categorical question: what is the installed capacity and what is the actual production of energy during the last three years?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** It is difficult for us to say....(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not interrupt.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** Sir, the installed capacity of hydro in Uttar Pradesh

is 1068 MW, but in a normal year we get 800 MW out of it.... (Interruptions). This year the maximum generation in hydro has been 400 MW; sometimes, it has been even 200 MW. Due to unprecedented drought, the hydro position in U.P. is hopeless.

With regard to the other thermal power stations, we have installed capacity of 2232 MW. The capacity utilization at the OBRA Thermal power stations has been 42 to 43 per cent.... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER** Everything will be drowned in the din.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** The percentage utilization of all the thermal Power stations in U.P. is 42 to 43. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you do it, others will also do it. No please, no.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** This is the normal rate. Obviously, the hydro generation will go up, and we have tried to have thermal Power generation improved, with better coal and, better supply of coal. We also have decided that we will have, during the financial Year, 1980-81, 272 megawatts—new power plants. During 1982-83 we will have 323 megawatts. If we get normal rainfall, there should be no shortage of power in U. P. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour will be over, if you go on like this. Please don't do it. Let us now be serious. We have had enough of jollity. We must take it seriously. This is a very important question. Mr. Sushil Bhattacharyya, please make your second supplementary short, I will request Minister also to make his reply short.

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:** What is the percentage of power cut in industries?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: This is normally done by the State electricity boards. It is not done by us. (*Interruptions*) What we have done is that we passed an order to all the State electricity boards to give maximum power to deep tubewells and shallow tubewells. . . (*Interruptions*) We have told them to rationalize the whole thing.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Minister's answer was that because of failure of monsoon, there is a power shortage in U.P.; but the facts which he has given to this House show that even the thermal power stations are working at a capacity of 32 per cent to 43 per cent. The average is 43 per cent. The average of 43 per cent utilization capacity means a major loss to the biggest State of the country; and this is because of the mismanagement of the electricity boards. Will the Government take some immediate steps to improve the management of the thermal power, so that the State does not suffer

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: So far as U.P. is concerned, I don't think to a great extent mismanagement is responsible for it. What is responsible is the bad quality of coal (*Interruptions*) What is responsible is the supply of coal.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you trying to improve it? Can you assure the House?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: I can assure the House . . . . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have to assure the House that this is also under the government and that you have to improve that quality.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: Well, I am saying, Sir . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You have to make this assurance in the House that the quality is maintained.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: I have already taken steps. The quality of coal has already considerably improved.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Agreement with Bangladesh for Sharing of Water from Farakka Barrage

\*25. SHRI RENUPADA DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step to scrap the section 2 of Article 2 in the agreement with Bangladesh regarding the sharing of waters from Farakka Barrage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) to (c). The Agreement on sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows will become due for the first review by November 1980 and thereafter by May 1982 and these reviews shall entail consideration of the working, impact implementation and progress of the arrangement in respect of short term sharing of the waters at Farakka and long term augmentation of flows. Steps will be initiated at the appropriate time for this review.

##### Shortage of Power in Jammu and Kashmir

\*28. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir State was also in a grip of power shortage;



(b) if so, whether the State Government had urged the Centre to request the Himachal Pradesh and also the Punjab Governments to supply more power to meet the State's demand of power;

(c) if so, whether both the State Governments have agreed to supply the same; and

(d) to what extent the gap of power shortage has been filled by these two States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Normally Jammu and Kashmir meets its power requirement fully on its own during the month of April—October. However, this year, between May 15 to May 24, 1980 there was a break-down in one of the Power Stations which resulted in reduction in power supply to the extent of 70 MW.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Punjab and Bhakra Beas Management Board agreed to supply 40 MW to Jammu & Kashmir.

(d) Assistance received was of the order of 40 MW against an estimated shortage of about 70 MW during the period 15th to 24th May, 1980.

#### **Drilling Operations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

\*29. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering increase in the drilling operations in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, the details; and

(b) the results of the completed drilling operations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is currently drilling and testing

an exploratory well in the Andaman off shore area. Another exploratory well in the area is planned to be drilled in 1980-81.

Further drilling programme in the area will depend on the processing and interpretation of the data which will be obtained from these wells.

#### **Anti-Erosion Measures in the Hooghly**

\*30. SHRI ANAND PATHAK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state what measures are being taken for anti-erosion in the Hooghly from Calcutta port to the sea and between Jangipur and Murshidabad in the Bhagirathi?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): The West Bengal Government has reported that about 50 anti-erosion schemes have been taken up in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Jangipur in the district of Murshidabad to Mitua Brus in the district of 24 Paraganas to protect affected reaches on either bank of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system. The State Government has made a budget provision of Rs. 245 lakhs for 1980-81 for these schemes.

Calcutta Port Trust has also adopted anti-erosion measures on Bhagirathi-Hooghly system at vulnerable reaches both upstream and downstream of Calcutta, specifically to prevent undesirable morphological changes in the river from navigational point of view.

#### **Drilling for Oil in Tripura by O.N.G.C.**

\*31. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many drilling points in Tripura have been undertaken and details thereof;

(b) whether ONGC has been able to reach the target point of any well in Tripura so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) ONGC has so far completed drilling of four wells on the Baramura structure in Tripura. In addition, drilling is currently in progress in 2 wells—one on the Baramura structure and the other on the Gojalia structure.

(b) It has been possible to drill down to the target depth in respect of any of the four completed wells.

(c) The main reason for not being able to reach the target depth has been the abnormally high pressures encountered while drilling, resulting in frequent down hole complications.

#### Non-availability of Diesel and Petroleum Products

\*32. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is still facing a great hardship due to non-availability of diesel and other petroleum products;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a): Some reports regarding shortages of High Speed Diesel and other petroleum products have been received by the Government.

(b) The demand for diesel and other petroleum products in the country had gone up steeply on account of shortfall in power generation, large scale movement of bulk goods by road instead of rail and recent drought conditions in several

parts of the country. Moreover, due to the agitations in Assam, the 3 refineries located in that State and Barauni refinery in Bihar had to be shut down from December, 1979/January, 1980. The Gauhati, and Digboi refineries in Assam are functioning now but the Bongaigaon refinery remains closed. The Berauni refinery in Bihar with a 3.3 million capacity continues to remain closed. Apart from the loss of production involved, the closure of these refineries considerably affected the transportation capacity as the Barauni-Kanpur pipeline which transports products of Barauni refinery could not be fully utilized. Areas served by this pipeline could not be fully satisfied by railway movement.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government to ease the situation:—

(i) Maximisation of import of petroleum products like diesel and kerosene so that these are no problems of availability of these products at port locations.

(ii) Improving the rail movement of petroleum products by pressing into service more tank wagons, reducing the turn-around time of rail wagons, according higher priority to the movement of these wagons over goods and passenger services, setting up of a special cell in the Railway Board to monitor the tank wagon movement, etc.

(iii) Maximisation of road movement of diesel and kerosene by the oil companies.

(iv) Advising the State Governments to ensure equitable distribution of diesel and kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act and the rules and orders framed thereunder, and also to invoke the provisions of the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of supplies of Essential Commodities Act against those indulging in Black-marketing, hoarding etc.

(v) Advising the oil companies to tighten up the supervision over their retail outlets.

#### Silent valley project in Kerala

\*33. SRHI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Silent Valley Project in Kerala after a study by a Central Team has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, in the meanwhile, the State Government has asked the Union Government to allow them to continue the work there; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). The Chief Minister of Kerala, in a recent letter to the Prime Minister, has asked for concurrence for going ahead with the Silent Valley Hydel Project. In view of the serious reservations expressed by environmentalists and ecologists about the degradation that would occur if the project is executed, the Prime Minister had suggested that the work should be suspended in order that the ecological aspects of the project may be fully studied.

#### Generation of Power by DVC

\*34. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) generates hardly 350 MW to 400 MW now when its installed capacity was 1,350 MW which cannot even cater to the barest minimum requirements of the coalfields; and

(b) if so, steps so far taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The installed capacity in Damodar Valley Corporation is 1361.5 MW, comprising 1257.5 MW thermal and 104 MW hydel. At present there is no hydel generation, as the reservoirs are low. Most of the thermal units have been in service for a long time, and hence, their effective capacity is much lower than their rated figures. On an average, the generation during the last three months has been between 500 and 540 MW. During a period of low generation, distribution of power is based on a pattern of graded restrictions, under which the requirements of coal are given the second highest priority after railway traction.

(b) Close attention is being paid to the early restoration of units that are on outage. A number of betterment measures are being planned for introduction in a planned manner in the near future. In addition, the services of two British Experts are being inducted for analysing the problems and making suitable recommendations. The State Government has also been requested to ensure that satisfactory law and order conditions prevail, to enable the personnel at various power stations to work in a congenial atmosphere.

#### Caprolactam Project, Kerala

\*35. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Caprolactam project has been given to the Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. at Alwaye, Kerala; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the proposal for setting up a caprolactam plant at Alwaye, Kerala as a

diversification of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited.

### Siddeshwari Irrigation Project

\*37. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to expedite the implementation of the Siddeshwari Irrigation Project which aimed to irrigate 55,000 acres in Birhum District?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANKAY): The Siddeshwari Irrigation Project is reported to be still under investigation by the Government of West Bengal and has not been received so far in the Central Water Commission for obtaining the clearance of the Planning Commission.

### Increase in Oil Prices

\*38. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to meet the recent increase in

the oil prices by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries;

(b) if so, what has been the actual increase in the prices of each item of Petroleum and petroleum products since January, 1980;

(c) whether the imports of oil have been reduced due to increase in prices; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have since increased the prices of petroleum products with effect from 8th June, 1980.

(b) A statement is laid in the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Imports of oil and petroleum products are planned on the basis of the minimum requirements of the economy and no reduction has been effected on account of increases in OPEC prices.

### Statement

Sl. No.	Product	Selling Unit	Increase Rs./SU
1	L.P.G.	M.T.	Nil
2	M.S.	K.L.	650
3	Naphtha (Fertilizers)	M.T.	475
4	Naphtha (Non-Fertilizers)	M.T.	210
5	A. T. F.	K.L.	1100
6	S. K. O.	K.L.	Nil
7	H.S.D.O.	K.L.	650
8	L.D.O.	K.L.	650
9	Furnace Oil (Non-Fertilizers)	K.L.	650
10	Furnace Oil (Fertilizers)	K.L.	Nil

Sl. No.	Product	Selling Unit	Increase Rs./SU
11	LSHS/HHS (Non-Fertilizers)	M.T.	650
12	LSHS/HHS (Fertilizers)	M.T.	Nil
13	Bitumen	M.T.	650
14	Benzene/Toluene	K.L.	260
15	SBPS/Hexane/Solvent 1425	K.L.	1100
16	M.T.O.	K.L.	650
17	J.B.O.	M.T.	690
18	Iomax/Aromex	K.L.	420
19	CBFS	KL.	620
20	RPC	M.T.	620
21	Wax	M.T.	1100
22	Lubes	K.L.	1100
23	Phenol Extract	M.T.	620

#### Proposal to Reduce Voting Age

\*39. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the law, with a view to reduce the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years;

(b) if not, the reasons;

(c) whether any State Governments have passed resolution re. reduction of minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years; and

(d) if so, names of those States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The question whether the minimum voting age for elections to Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States should be reduced from 21 years to 18

years has been under Government's consideration, as part of the proposals for comprehensive electoral reforms. As the proposals involve consideration of important matters of policy, Government are likely to take some more time to take decisions thereon, including the proposal for reducing the voting age.

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala had forwarded a copy of a non-official Resolution which was unanimously passed by the Legislative Assembly of Kerala on the 26th March, 1971 requesting the Central Government to make necessary amendments to the Constitution, so as to confer franchise upto all Indian citizens who have completed 18 years of age.

#### Law Panel Reports Awaiting Action

\*40. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news

item appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 25th April, 1980 under the caption '44 law panel reports gathering dust'; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement showing factual position is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-838] 80]

**DVC's Durgapur Thermal Power Station a Biggest Liability**

162. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the biggest liability of the DVC's Durgapur Thermal Power Station is its imported plant and equipment;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the DVC's generation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). The imported Units at Durgapur have been in operation for over 20 years and consequently they have spent most of their effective life. Their out put at present is, therefore, below their original rated capacity. Continuous efforts are made to improve the performance of these Units by replacing components to the extent possible and carrying out repairs with a view to bringing them back into operation at the earliest, whenever outages take place.

**Waiting list for Gas Connection in Delhi**

163. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons on the waiting list for issue of gas connections in Delhi as on 30th April, 1980; and

(b) the number of persons likely to get connection during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total number of persons in the waiting list for issue of gas connections in Delhi as on 30th April, 1980 is approximately 3.3 lakhs.

(b) In view of limited availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, it may not be possible to provide new connections in any significant scale in the current year. New connections are expected to be provided from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas.

**Survey of discrepancies in Coal production Figures**

164. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted Survey Team(s) for examining the allegations of discrepancies in coal production figures, pithead stocks and despatches;

(b) if so, has any report, interim or final, been submitted by the said team(s) in what area and the findings thereof; and

(c) if no report in this behalf has been submitted, when it is likely to be submitted?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) No, Sir Government have not set up any Survey Teams for examination of coal production, stock figures. However, Coal India Ltd. had constituted a team to audit the coal stocks held by the collieries. This team carried out sample checks on the coal stocks held by some of the collieries in each company.

(b) and (c). The team has submitted an interim report to the Chairman, Coal India which is under examination.

**Refusal of permitting Broadcast by a West Bengal Minister**

165. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the newsitem in the 'Patriot' dated 15th May, 1980 that West Bengal Minister for Municipal Affairs was not permitted to make broadcast over the Calcutta All India Radio; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). The newsitem appearing in 'Patriot' of 15th May, 1980 has come to the notice of the Government. But the fact is that the speech of the Minister, West Bengal, was broadcast from AIR, Calcutta on May 16, 1980.

**Script of election telecast by Shri Yogendra Sharma, MP**

166. **SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doordarshan officials raised certain objections to the script submitted by Shri Yogendra Sharma, M.P. and the C.P.I. leader, for the election telecast

and he could not make the telecast on the originally proposed date; and

(b) if so, which are the sentences/ words sought to be deleted from the original script and what are the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). The Code laid down in the scheme of Election Broadcasts of political parties in consultation with leaders of political parties and the Election Commission stipulates that the election broadcasts on Akashwani and Doordarshan will not permit:—

- (i) criticism of friendly countries,
- (ii) attack on religions or communities.
- (iii) anything obscene and defamatory,
- (iv) incitement to violence,
- (v) anything amounting to contempt of court,
- (vi) aspersions against the integrity of the President and Judiciary; and
- (vii) anything affecting the integrity of the nation.

2. The Communist Party of India had nominated Shri Yogendra Sharma, M.P. to do the election telecast from Doordarshan Kendra Mazaffarpur. He was invited by Doordarshan to come to the studio of the Upagrah Doordarshan Kendra in Delhi for recording his telecast on 11th May, 1980. He did not sent his script to the Doordarshan authorities in advance as required, instead he brought it along with him when he came for recording.

3. After taking a look at the script, Doordarshan officials pointed out certain portions which may come within the scope of the criteria mentioned above. A particular portion about—

which Doordarshan authorities had reservation was as follows:

“लोगों में यह धारणा बढ़ती जा रही है कि संजय गांधी को श्रीमती गांधी के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में सामने लाया जा रहा है। वे राज्यों का दौरा इस प्रकार करते हैं मानों प्रधान मंत्री का दौरा हो।”

4. Doordarshan authorities felt that by overtly making reference to the alleged feeling of the people in reference to Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Smt. Indira Gandhi, imputing that Smt. Indira Gandhi was trying to project Shri Sanjay Gandhi as her successor and further imputing that Shri Sanjay Gandhi was touring the country as if it was the tour of the Prime Minister, unnecessary and defamatory aspersions were being flung at these two particular personalities. This would have been covered by item No. (iii) of the Code. The Doordarshan authorities therefore had reservation and wanted time to consider whether the portion mentioned above could come within the ambit of the Code. They, therefore, requested Shri Yogendra Sharma to postpone the recording to 16th May, 1980 so as to enable them to seek clarification on the above-mentioned portion. According to the lot drawn for the Communist Party of India, the broadcast was already scheduled on 24th May, 1980.

5. Later, on a reference made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Chief Election Commissioner advised that there was nothing objectionable in the portion of the script which Shri Sharma did not agree to delete. On 16th May, 1980, when Shri Sharma came to the Mandi House studio for the re-scheduled recording, Doordarshan officials informed him that he could record his telecast without the suggested deletion in the script. However, Shri Sharma requested for a postponement of the recording on the ground that he needed some more time to consult his party colleagues, about the script. The recording was accordingly rescheduled for 20th May, 1980.

6. Meanwhile, Shri Sharma wrote two letters on May 17 and 19, 1980, to the Directorate General, Doordarshan regarding recording of his statement. Doordarshan renewed its invitation in letters dated 18th May 1980 and 19th May, 1980 to Shri Sharma to come for the recording on the appointed day, repeating the assurance that the recording would be done without deleting the portion which was the subject of doubt. However, Shri Sharma informed the Doordarshan authorities on May 20 morning on phone that he did not want to record his statement for broadcast as scheduled. The same day, Doordarshan authorities wrote to Shri Sharma expressing their disappointment on learning from him on telephone that he had decided not to go to the studios for recording his election telecast. Thus, the Doordarshan did its best to enable Shri Yogendra Sharma to broadcast his statement without deletion of the above-mentioned portion. It is unfortunate that Shri Sharma, for reasons best known to him, did not utilise this opportunity. It may be mentioned that this was the only case throughout the pre-election telecasts where such an incident had occurred.

#### **Board of Directors of National Rayon Corporation**

167. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when and for which period was the Board of Directors appointed for National Rayon Corporation and what results achieved after appointment of that Board on request from GIC and UTI, who were members of that Board;

(b) what the Company Law Board proposes to do now if the period of that Board is over; and

(c) what are the development and expansion plans of this Corporation under consideration?



**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a)

The Company Law Board vide Order dated 11-7-1977 appointed 8 Directors

under Section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 for a period of three years w.e.f. 11-7-1977 to 10-7-1980. The working results of the company before and after the appointment of Government Directors are as follows:—

Year	Profit/Loss	(After tax and in-vestment Allowance)
31-12-1975 . . . . .	Rs. 74 lakhs	
31-12-1976 . . . . .	Rs. 178 lakhs (Loss)	
31-12-1977 . . . . .	Rs. 333 lakhs (Loss)	
31-12-1978 . . . . .	Rs. 215 lakhs	
31-12-1979 . . . . .	Rs. 718 lakhs	

(b) A show cause notice dated 27-5-1980 under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been issued to the Company, its directors and financial institutions to show cause why directors under Section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 should not be appointed for a further period beyond 10-7-1980.

(c) The company's rayon plant is reported to be old and the technology obsolete. In view of this, the Board has taken on hand a modernisation programme in phases. The first phase of the programme covering rayon textiles and chemicals plant has been taken up at a cost of approximately Rs. 440 lakhs which expected to be completed by early next year according to company. The second phase of the modernisation programme is being formulated which will cover the rayon tyre cord plant, the chemicals plant specially carbon-di-sulphide and sulphuric acid plant and utilities.

In order to meet the growing demand of the tyre industry and also to improve the operating results of the nylon plant, the company has obtained a letter of intent from the

Central Government for the expansion of the nylon tyre cord fabric capacity, the cost of which is estimated to Rs. 330 lakhs. Plans have also been formulated for the expansion of the nylon tyre yarn capacity from 3300 to 5000 tonnes per annum. An application for the industrial licence for this project estimated to cost Rs.900 lakhs has been made by the company.

As a part of its diversification, plans, the company has identified two product lines for the manufacture of fungicides and industrial pesticides. A letter of intent for the former and reported to have been received by the Company. The capital cost of these two projects is estimated to about Rs. 460 lakhs.

**Broadcast by a West Bengal Minister on Calcutta Station of A.I.R.**

168. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Station of the All India

Radio disallowed broadcast of a talk of the West Bengal Minister of Local Self Government recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any well defined code for the broadcast of talks;

(d) if so, the details of the code;

(e) whether a C.P.I. Leader was not allowed to telecast an election speech; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The talk by the West Bengal Minister was broadcast from AIR, Calcutta on May 16, 1980 at 8.40 p.m.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. AIR Code regulating broadcasts on AIR by individuals is given in the attached statement

(e) and (f). No, Sir. The telecast by the CPI leader could not take place as he declined to record it.

### Statement

#### AIR CODE

Broadcast on All India Radio by individuals will not permit:—

1. Criticism of friendly countries.
2. Attack on religion or communities.
3. Anything obscene or defamatory.
4. Incitement of violence or anything against maintenance of law and order.
5. Anything amounting to contempt of Court.

6. Aspersions against the integrity of the President, Governors and Judiciary.

7. Attack on a political party by name.

8. Hostile criticism of any State or the Centre.

9. Anything showing disrespect to the Constitution or advocating Changes in the Constitution by violence, but advocating changes in the constitutional way should not be debarred.

### FOOTNOTE:

(i) If a Station Director finds that the above Code has not been respected in any particular or particulars by an intending broadcaster he will draw the latter's attention to the passages objected to. If intending broadcaster refused to accept the Station Director's suggestions and modify his script accordingly, the Station Director will be justified in refusing his or her broadcast.

(ii) Cases of unresolved differences of opinion between a Minister of a State Government and the Station Director about the inter-to a talks pretation of the Code with regard to be broadcast by the form will be referred to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, who will decide finally whether or not any change in the text of the talk is necessary in order to avoid violation of the Code.

### Central investment in Kerala State Electricity Board

169. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have invested any amount in the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB); and

(b) if so, the total of foreign and Government of India's loan to KSEB as on 1st January, 1980?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) and (b). The Government of India do not make any investment directly in any State Electricity Boards. Central assistance for power development is included as a part of the overall Central assistance to the States' developmental plan.

Foreign Governments as well as financing agencies do make available loans for specific power schemes. Such foreign assistance is extended to the Government of India by the creditors for projects to be undertaken in different States.

For projects under the Kerala State Electricity Board, the following foreign assistance has been received by the Government of India:—

(1) Loan agreement for US \$ 28.2 Million in 1962 to assist the establishment of a 300 MW HE generating station with associated facilities on the Panba and Kaki rivers in Kerala. Out of this allocation, the utilisation was 18.04 Million \$. The project was executed by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

(2) A Canadian loan of 11 Million \$ was made available in 1967 for the Idukki Hydro-electric power project of which 10—57 Million Dollars was utilised.

(3) The International Development Association extended two credits for rural electrification to the Government of India which have been onlent to the Rural Electrification Corporation. Out of this, credits to the extent of 1.56 M \$ and 3.13 M \$ were allocated for purchase of equipment by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

**कुकिंग गैस की एजेंसियों के आवंटन की प्रक्रिया**

170. श्री ज्योत्सनाई गामित  
श्री के० प्रधारी

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कुकिंग गैस की एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार किस प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करती है;

(ख) क्या समाज के कमजोर और ग्रन्थ वर्गों के लोगों को कुकिंग गैस की एजेंसियां आवंटित करके उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बोरेंद्र पाटिल): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों, जिसमें खाना पकाने की गैस भी है, को डीलरशिप। एजेंसियां सम्बद्ध तेल विपणन कम्पनियों द्वारा आवंटित की जाती हैं। संशोधन होने तक अनुसरण की गई नीति के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण 25% और 2% आरक्षण अपंग व्यक्तियों के लिए रखा गया था। इस नीति के अनुसार, ऐसी एजेंसियां समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करने के पश्चात् और इस कार्य के लिए गठित चयन समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से सफल उम्मीदवार का चयन करके दी जाती है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) डीलरशिप डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप आदि देने के लिए हाल ही में बनाई गई नीति के अनुसार समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा निम्न प्रकार है:—

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों	25%
रक्षा कामिक, जो युद्ध में अग्रगण्य हुए हैं और युद्ध में मारे गये सैनिकों की विधवाएं	10%
अग्रगण्य व्यक्ति	10%
बेरोजगार स्नातक इंजीनियर	25%
व्यापारिक दुष्किरण	30%

**Production from Bombay High**

171. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total annual rate of production from Bombay High; and

(b) steps being taken to step up the production during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The present production rate of crude oil from Bombay High is around 5 million tonnes per annum.

(b) A few more platforms are being installed under Phase III development programme of Bombay High. With the commissioning of these platforms, a production rate of 7 million tonnes per annum is expected to be achieved by the end of 1980.

**Loss of production of diesel and kerosene due to closure of Barauni, Bongaigaon, Gauhati and Dig'boi Refineries**

172. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the closure of the Barauni, Bongaigaon, Gauhati and Dig'boi refineries has resulted in loss of production of diesel and kerosene;

(b) if so, what is the daily loss of these commodities; and

(c) whether there is any move to effect large scale imports to meet the shortages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the continuous or intermittent closure of these four

refineries, the total loss of production of diesel and kerosene between January and May, 1980 has been estimated to be of the order of 800,000 and 150,000 tonnes respectively.

(c) Yes. Additional imports are already being effected since January, 1980.

**Hardships of Pong Dam Oustees**

173. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships caused to the Pong Dam Oustees by the cancellation of a large number of murabbas allotted to them in Rajasthan on flimsy grounds; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to protect the interests of the Pong Dam Oustees?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Irrigation), Government of India, comprising of representatives of the Department of Power, Government of India, and the concerned officials of the Government of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh has been constituted to examine the problem and recommend solutions.

The Report of the Committee will be finalised shortly.

**Restructuring Film Censors Board**

174. SHRI S. M KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to restructure the present set-up of the Film Censors Board?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** Government are re-examining all issues connected with film censorship including organisation of the Board of Film Censors.

**Quarters for Chandrapura Power Station Workers**

175. **SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to arrange quarters for the workers of Chandrapura power station; and

(b) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) and (b). The total number of employees for whom accommodation is required at the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, after the proposed transfer of workers on the 6th Unit from Chandrapura to Durgapur, is about 2,700. Accommodation arrangements are already available for about 2223 employees. Steps have been taken for providing accommodation to 364 more employees, bringing the total number of employees covered by the housing scheme to 2587.

**Serious crisis due to mishandling of coal production and distribution system**

177. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the total mishandling of the coal production and distribution system has resulted in serious crisis in many sectors;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to constitute an all party

Parliamentary Committee to go into the matter for suggesting immediate remedial measures;

(c) if so, when;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps have so far been taken to improve the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) No, Sir. There has been no mishandling of production and distribution of coal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). Coal distribution to the major consumers like steel, power and cement which consume over 60 per cent of the coal produced is regulated by a Linkage Committee with representatives of Department of Coal, Railways, Planning Commission and the concerned administrative Ministry of the consuming sector. Similarly, coal allotment to the other industries is regulated through a system of sponsorship issued by the competent authorities like DGTD, Director of Industries of the State Governments etc. The present system of distribution is quite effective. However, constraints in movement sometimes affect supplies to the consuming sectors.

A number of steps have been taken to improve coal production. Production in 1979-80 was 104 million tonnes which was nearly 2 million tonnes higher than the production in 1978-79. In April-May 1980, the production is about 2 million tonnes higher than in the same period last year. With current trend in production it is expected that coal industry will achieve its target of 113.5 million tonnes for the year 1980-81. Efforts are also being made in coordination with the Railways to step up the supply of wagons for transportation of coal.

रूस और भारत के बीच बाल फिल्मों का  
आदान-प्रदान

178. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिनेमा, रेडियो और टेलीविजन के क्षेत्रों में रूस और भारत के बीच बाल फिल्मों के आदान-प्रदान के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार की क्या प्रक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या उनके तथा रूस के चलचित्र मंत्री तथा उनके रेडियो और टेलीविजन विभागों के प्रधानों के बीच कोई उपयोगी वार्ता हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो वार्ता की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उध पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री अश्वत्थ साठे) (क) भारत और रूस के बीच बाल फिल्मों के आदान-प्रदान के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार का रुख बहुत अनुकूल है ।

(ख) और (ग) रूस की सरकार के चलचित्र मंत्री से हाल ही में हुई वार्ता के परिणामस्वरूप सभी प्रकार की फिल्मों के व्यावसायिक और अव्यावसायिक आदान-प्रदान, सह-निर्माण, फिल्म सप्ताहों के आयोजन, फिल्म समारोहों में भाग लेने और सिनेमा के क्षेत्र में सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी के आदान-प्रदान को प्रोत्साहित करके सिनेमा के क्षेत्र में दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार तथा रूस की सरकार के बीच एक करार करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Manufacture of canalised Drugs

179. SHRI RAJ NATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of canalised drugs are also being manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, what are their production-details for the last three years; and

(c) in the absence of distribution control over indigenous production, what controls do Government exercise to ensure that there is no excess purchase of such items by the canalising agency?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the indigenous production figures of such currently canalised bulk drugs for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 & 1979-80 as are monitored is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) While formulating Import Plan of the canalised drug items Government takes into account *inter alia* the total demand and the anticipated indigenous production of such drugs. The position of indigenous production is review from time to time. Imports are effected only to the extent necessary to supplement indigenous production *vis-a-vis* the estimated demand.

Statements

Name of the drug	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Ampicillin . . . . .	T	3.44	13.23	16.77
2. Chloramphenicol Powder . . . . .	T	79.49	79.39	74.85
3. Chloroquin . . . . .	T	37.10	42.51	35.16

Name of the drug	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
4. Doxycycline . . . . .	T	..	..	1. 15
5. Erythromycin . . . . .	T	25. 52	37. 42	23. 05
6. Ethambutol . . . . .	T	2. 53	10. 18	23. 58
7. Gentamycin . . . . .	kg	..	..	332. 44
8. Piperazine and its salt . . . . .	T	109. 56	72. 80	86. 72
9. Streptomycin . . . . .	T	199. 92	220. 73	220. 16
10. Sulphamethoxazole . . . . .	T	16. 08	23. 14	30. 35
11. Tetracycline . . . . .	T	135. 01	133. 36	141. 09
12. Trimethoprim . . . . .	T	N.A.	14. 49	20. 34
13. Vitamin B1 . . . . .	T	34. 94	29. 28	48. 76
14. Vitamin B2 . . . . .	T	7. 81	6. 45	7. 44
15. D.D.S. (Dapsona) . . . . .	T	17. 39	18. 05	16. 20

#### Gas connections to Drug Units in Haryana

180. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of small-scale drug units in Haryana are having great difficulty in research and analysis of drugs in the absence of gas connections being sanctioned to them on the recommendations of their sponsoring authority; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases and when they are likely to get gas connection on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government are aware of industrial and other units in Haryana and in other parts of the country facing difficulties for want of Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

(b) No specific list is maintained for small scale drug units in Haryana State. With the commissioning of facilities for separation of LPG from

Bombay High Associated Gas, Mathura Refinery and secondary processing facilities at Koyali Refinery, over four lakhs tonnes of additional LPG is expected to be available progressively from the beginning of 1981. The release of new gas connections to the house-holders and industrial customers would be possible only after the completion of the above schemes.

उर्वरक कारखानों का बंद रहना

181. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ उर्वरक कारखाने कोयला, नैपथा और गैस आदि की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण बन्द पड़े हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) उत्पादन की यह हानि किस तरह पूरी की जाएगी।

वेदुलीयन, रहायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (जी बोरेंद्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां, निम्नलिखित खाद कारखाने इस समय उनके सामने दशायि गये कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बन्द पड़े हैं :—

प्लाट का नाम नंगल (विस्तार)	बन्द होने के कारण कोयला, ईंधन तेल एल एस एच० की कमी
पानीपत	वही
सिन्दरी (आधुनिकीकरण)	ईंधन तेल एल एस. एच. एम. की कमी।
नामरूप	गैस की कमी
नामरूप (विस्तार)	वही
बरोनी	नैप्या की कमी
कानपुर	वही
मंगलौर	बिजली की कमी
विजाग	वही

इसके अलावा रामगण्डम और तालचर प्लांटों में बिजली की कमी तथा फलपुर प्लांट में नैप्या की कमी के कारण नियमित उत्पादन रुका पड़ा है।

(ग) नंगल (विस्तार), कानपुर, फलपुर, सिन्दरी (आधुनिकीकरण) और बरोनी स्थित प्लांट फीडस्टॉक की सप्लाई के लिये असम कूड पर आधारित शोधन शालाओं पर निर्भर है और नामरूप प्लांट असम गैस पर आधारित है। अतः इन प्लांटों को फीडस्टॉक की नियमित सप्लाई तभी की जा सकती है जब असम की स्थित सुधार जाय और असम कूड पर आधारित शोधनशालाओं में नियमित रूप से उत्पादन होने लग जाय।

जहाँ तक परिवहन की कठिनाई के कारण कुछ प्लांटों में कोयला तथा ईंधन तेल एल. एस. एच. एस. की कमी का संबंध है स्थिति को निरन्तर उच्च स्तर पर निगरानी की जा रही है ताकि कच्चे माल के परिवहन और उसकी सप्लाई में सुधार हो सके।

(घ) खाद कारखानों को कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने के लिये निरन्तर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ताकि अधिकतम उत्पादन किया जा सके और होने वाली हानि को रोका जा सके उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता और स्वदेशी उत्पादन के अन्तर को सामग्री द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा जिसके लिये निरन्तर व्यवस्था की जाती है।

इसके अलावा नियमित सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कृषि मंत्रालय अनेक स्थानों पर प्रतिरिक्त स्टॉक भी रखता है।

### Committee on introduction of Colour Television

182. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to study the possibility of introducing colour television in the country;

(b) the terms of reference of the Committee and its composition; and

(c) the time by which the report of the Committee is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. An Inter-departmental working group has been set up to formulate a strategy for the introduction of colour TV in the country and for production of colour TV receivers, components and parts, and its investment implications.

(b) The terms of references of the Working Group are given below:—

(i) To estimate the cost of setting up a colour TV transmitter including studio facilities.

(ii) To estimate the price/cost structure of a colour TV receiver including the affect of various duties.

(iii) To determine the additional investment needed to set up colour TV receiver manufacture.

(iv) To estimate the demand/penetration of colour TV



receivers in the country within an indicated time-frame.

- (v) To estimate the investments required to manufacture colour TV related components.
- (vi) To make an assessment of various aspects relating to colour TV technology.

The Working Group comprises representation of the Departments of Electronics, Doordarshan, Bharat Electronics Ltd; Planning Commission; Ministry of I & B and the Central Electronics and Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

- (c) The Working Group is likely to submit its report by the end of June, 1980.

#### **Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission**

183. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission recently met at New Delhi in April, 1980; and

- (b) if so, the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b) The resumed eighteenth meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission took place in Delhi between the 26th and 28th April, 1980.

The meeting discussed the issues left unresolved in the earlier meeting held from 27th to 29th February, 1980 regarding the long term schemes for the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga and Tista water issues, and decided that these issues should be discussed further, at the next meeting of the Commission scheduled to be held in Dacca.

#### **Change of date fixed for Assembly Poll 1980**

184. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the 30th May, 1980, the date fixed for the Assembly Poll in certain States was subsequently changed;

- (b) whether the change was due to the demand from certain political parties;

- (c) if so, the names of the political parties; and

- (d) if not, the reasons for the change of date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d), Yes, Madam. Requests for change of date of poll were received in the Election Commission from Shri G. M. Banatwala, M. P. Hon. Secretary, Indian Union Muslim League and certain other individuals. The Election Commission received some representations saying that the 30th May, 1980 (Friday) which was originally proposed as one of the days for poll was inconvenient for the Muslim community because of Friday prayers. Considering all facts and circumstances, the Commission decided to fix 28th May, 1980 (Wednesday) and 31st May, 1980 (Saturday) as the dates of poll in the nine States.

### Agreement for Import of Fuel Oil from Pakistan

185. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan to import fuel oil from Pakistan;

(b) the details of the agreement made;

(c) the quantity of fuel oil to be imported from Pakistan this year; and

(d) when the first consignment is likely to arrive?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI BEERENDRA PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). I would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose details of the agreement.

### Shortage of life saving bulk drugs in States

186. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing shortage of essential and life-saving bulk drugs in various States;

(b) if so, the names of such drugs and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been a marginal decline in the production of some of the essential and life saving drugs in 1979-80, compared to the previous year; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and steps being taken to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). There has been some reduction in the indigenous production of a few essential and life-saving bulk drugs, such as, Chloramphenicol Powder, Streptomycin Erythromycin Stearate, DDS (Dapsone), PAS and its salts etc. during the year 1979-80 as compared to the previous year.

In respect of formulations based on the above bulk drugs, there have been no general shortages. Shortages of some branded products of these drugs have, however, been received from time to time from various regions. Equivalents are generally available in these cases.

The shortfall in production has been due to a number of reasons such as power cut, industrial unrest, non-availability of raw material like Ethylene Oxide, Caustic Soda and of packaging materials, escalations in the cost of inputs etc.

Government monitors the production of essential bulk drugs as well as availability of vital and life-saving formulations. In specific cases of constraints brought to its notice, Government takes remedial measures to the extent possible as for instance, (a) in respect of non-availability of packaging materials, Government reduced customs duty on the import of aluminium foil and allowed its liberal imports by including it under OGL; (b) Government allowed switching over to bottle packing without the requirement of manufacturers having to approach Government for fresh price approval; (c) Government arranged the needed imports of canalised bulk drugs to supplement indigenous production, wherever necessary, these drugs were air-lifted and in respect of certain items, direct imports by actual users were also authorised.

Apart from taking steps as indicated above to ensure adequate availability of bulk drugs and packaging materials required for the manufacture of formulations, wherever shortages of formulations come to the notice of the Govt, through reports received from the State Drug Controllers/Zonal Drug Controllers or otherwise the concerned manufacturers are advised to rush supplies to the areas of shortage.

#### Decision to enhance price of Crude Oil

187. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the crude oil price in the near future on the basis of Saudi Arabia's decision in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the prices would be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):(a) The prices of indigenous crude oil produced by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Ltd., are not linked to the prices of crude oil imported from Saudi Arabia or any other country. There is no proposal to raise the price of indigenous crude oil.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of power in Orissa

188. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Orissa is terribly short of power and since last October 10 power-intensive units have been shut down or are getting marginal power due to fall in generation at Balimela and Itakud Hydel Station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Orissa's emergency power supply of one million units to the Bihar State Electricity Board to help dewatering of coal mines in the Bengal belt was made at the request of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Orissa State Electricity Board agreed to supply emergency power under pressure even though power experts were reluctant about it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Orissa has not been asked to spare any power for Bihar or West Bengal. Some additional power for coal fields of Bihar and West Bengal was arranged from Andhra Pradesh system and this assistance was transmitted to Bihar through Orissa system.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Central aid for Rajasthan Canal Project

189. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any aid for the development of the Rajasthan Canal Project; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). From 1957-58 to 1968-69, the Central Government gave loan assistance amounting to Rs. 60.37 crores for the Rajasthan Canal Project. Thereafter, as Central assistance to the State Governments is in the form of block loans and grants for the respective State plans as a whole and is not related to any specific projects, the amount of such assistance meant for Rajasthan Canal Project is not identifiable. However, during the 4th Five Year Plan

period, the Central Government gave non-Plan assistance for Rajasthan Canal Project amounting to Rs. 10.49 crores. The Central Government also released advance plan assistance of Rs. 4 crores during 1975-76 and Rs. 2 crores during 1977-78 for the Rajasthan Canal Project.

#### Clearance of Garo Hills Thermal Project

190. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Garo Hills Thermal Project is still pending clearance from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Energy; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). A number of hydro-electric generation projects have been sanctioned and are under execution in the State of Meghalaya taking into account the demand upto the period 1986-87. The need for power from Garo Hills Thermal Power Project would arise after this period. The project is being processed by the Central Electricity Authority to suit the above mentioned time frame and funds have been provided for taking

up advance action during the year 1980-81.

#### Assets of 20 big Monopoly Houses

191. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the assets and income of the big monopoly houses have increased since January, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present assets and income of the top 20 monopoly houses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Information on the assets and income of companies belonging to large industrial houses since January, 1980 is not available.

(c) A statement is annexed giving the latest available information pertaining to the assets and turnover income for the year 1978 the latest year for which data are available of the top 20 industrial houses on the basis of registration u/s 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 as on 31-12-1978.

#### Statement

Statement showing the Assets and Turnover income in 1978, of the 'top 20 industrial houses (as per registrations under section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31-12-78) ranked by size of their assets in 1978.

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial House	No of bodies corporate	Value in Rs. Crores	
			Assets	Turn-over
1	Birla . . . . .	69	1171.15	1374.56
2	Tata . . . . .	34	1102.11	1967.60
3	Mafatlal . . . . .	14	317.86	475.41
4	J.K. Singhania . . . . .	28	299.57	318.52

	1	2	3	4
5 Thapar . . . . .		31	244.06	367.19
6 I.C.I. . . . .		7	228.73	308.87
7 Bangur . . . . .		51	220.86	341.13
8 Shri Ram . . . . .		14	204.79	335.80
9 Oil India . . . . .		6	203.24	423.39
10 Scindia . . . . .		3	202.81	92.60
11 Larsen & Toubro . . . . .		9	194.51	169.09
12 A. C. C. . . . .		5	186.62	183.02
13 Bhiwandiwala . . . . .		7	178.38	61.18
14 Kirloskar . . . . .		15	176.25	199.10
15 Hindustan Lever . . . . .		6	157.15	370.20
16 Chowgule . . . . .		17	149.96	40.23
17 Khatau (Bombay) . . . . .		36	143.12	235.02
18 Kasturbhai Lalbhai . . . . .		14	140.00	202.98
19 Mahindra & Mahindra . . . . .		12	137.18	139.65
20 Walchand . . . . .		20	135.70	135.50

**Rumanian aid for power generation programme**

192. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rumanian Government have offered to aid for extension of power generation programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Rumanian Government have offered to supply power generating equipment and also set up coal mining facilities in the country on a barter basis against iron ore from India.

**Quota of kerosene oil in Rajasthan State**

193. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of kerosene oil allotted to the Rajasthan State for the months of March, April, May, 1980 and the actual supplies during these months;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was shortage of kerosene oil in the State in these months and several villages, towns and cities were not provided kerosene oil; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the quota of kerosene oil in Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a)  
The monthly allocation of kerosene

made to Rajasthan State for March-  
May, 1980 and the actual sales of the  
product during these months were as  
follows:

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

	Allocation	Sales
March, 1980 . . . . .	10120	10760
April, 1980 . . . . .	9290	9541 (Provisional)
May, 1980 . . . . .	9800	9500 (Provisional)

(b) As can be seen from the figures indicated above, the supply of kerosene to Rajasthan has been more or less according to allocations. The distribution of the product within different areas is the responsibility of the state Government.

(c) Since March, 1980, the monthly kerosene allocation to Rajasthan provided for a growth of about 10 per cent over the actual sales in the corresponding months of the previous year. The allocations have been fixed taking into account the overall availability in the country of kerosene and transport capacity of petroleum products. Presently it is not possible to increase the allocation.

the energy crisis in the country became acute recently as a result of depletion of hydro-reservoirs, following last years' unprecedented drought and consequent increase in the demand for agricultural production.

(b) A number of measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

- (i) maximising generation from the existing installed capacity in the Central Sector. State Governments have also been advised to similarly maximise generation from their installed capacity;
- (ii) expediting commissioning of new generation capacity in the central Sector, and advising the State to take similar steps;
- (iii) monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring increased availability of coal to meet increased thermal generation targets;
- (iv) transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas;
- (v) arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

**Energy crisis**

194. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the energy crisis in the country has become acute recently; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) It is a fact that

### Proposal to amend Film Censor guidelines

195. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend film censorship guidelines to check senseless violence and purposeless sex in the films; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the move of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Government are re-examining all issues connected with film censorship. Government will take a suitable decision after this examination is complete.

### National Broadcast Channel

196. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engineers of the AIR prepared a plan to provide a national broadcast channel for round the clock using long waves in the place of short and medium waves;

(b) whether the plan has been conclusively rejected by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes Sir. AIR has prepared a plan to establish a dedicated national programme channel.

AIR had also proposed that a frequency allocation might be sought in the long wave band for broadcasting service at the World Administrative Radio Conference convened by the International Telecommunication Union in September—December, 1979; AIR had felt that the long wave band could be used advantageously for the proposed national programme channel.

(b) and (c). The proposal to create a dedicated national programme channel is under the consideration of the Government. However, the use of the long wave band for this channel is now excluded because the World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979 has made no allocation to broadcasting service in this band for Regions II and III (the American continent, Asia and the Pacific countries). Earlier, the Government had decided not to make any proposal to the World Administrative Radio Conference for such an allocation on the basis of the recommendation made by an inter-departmental expert group which concluded that the operation of the broadcasting service in this band would necessitate displacement of other radio communication services operating in the band and consequently a very large financial penalty.

### देश में सिंचित जल

197. श्री मोक्षा भाई : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कुल कितना क्षेत्र नदी नहर परियोजनाओं द्वारा सिंचित और कितना क्षेत्र वर्षा के पानी पर आश्रित है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय) : देश में बृहद, मध्यम और लघु नदी/नहर परियोजनाओं से 1979-80 के अन्त तक कुल 30.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के सिंचित होने की संभावना है। भूतल जल संसाधनों से 22.0 मिलियन हेक्टेयर प्रतिरिक्त क्षेत्र के सिंचित होने की संभावना है।

देश का कुल कृषि-योग्य क्षेत्र लगभग 140 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। इस प्रकार, वर्षा के जल पर निर्भर क्षेत्र 87 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है।

राजस्थान तथा गुजरात में शरदियों

198. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान भारत में आ जाने वाले 7200 परिवार गुजरात तथा राजस्थान में बस गये थे और वे किन-किन समुदायों के हैं;

(ख) क्या उन में से कुछ परिवार तो वापस चले गये और यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और कितने परिवार वापस नहीं गये हैं; और

(ग) उनके पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है और इस कार्य पर अनुमानित कितनी राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) भारत-पाक संघर्ष, 1971 के दौरान भारत आए व्यक्तियों में से लगभग 10,200 परिवारों ने राजस्थान और गुजरात के राहत शिविरों में प्रवेश चाहा था। ये परिवार राजपूत, मेघवाल, चारण, माहेश्वरी, नाई, जाट, सुनार, स्वामी, पुरोहित और अन्य समुदायों के हैं,

(ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ग) अधिकांश परिवारों को कृषि व पशुपालन और डेरी फार्मिंग योजनाओं में पुनर्वास दिया जा रहा है जबकि कुछ परिवारों को गैर-कृषक व्यवसायों में बसाया जा रहा है। इन योजनाओं का कुल अनुमानित व्यय 12.70 करोड़ रुपए है।

### Gas supply to Gujarat from Bombay High

199. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of some political parties and businessmen represented to him about landfall point for gas supply to Gujarat from Bombay High during his last visit to Gujarat in April;

(b) if so, whether he assured to appoint a new expert committee to decide this issue; and

(c) what are the causes that still prevent his Ministry to declare landfall point in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee has been constituted on 28-4-1980.

(c) A final view on the alignment of the offshore pipeline including location of its landfall point, etc., will be taken on receipt of the report of the Expert Committee.

### Import of High Speed Diesel Oil

200. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two lakh tonnes of high speed diesel oil was imported during the month of May, 1980;

(b) if so, what was the total quantity purchased during the months of March and April;

(c) whether higher allocation has also been made in respect of kerosene supplies to various States;

(d) whether in spite of this, the State Governments have been complaining of the shortage of high speed diesel oil and kerosene in their States;

(e) if so, what were the total allocation made to the various States during the months of April and May; and

(f) what were their total demand and to what extent they were made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Import receipts of HSD during the month of May was about 4 lakhs tonnes.



(c) Yes, Sir. Kerosene allocation to different States and Union Territories for the month of May, 1980 have been made at a level at least 10 per cent higher than the actual sales in May, 1979

(d) There have been some reports from a few States about shortages of High Speed Diesel Oil for short durations in the month of May, 1980.

(e) The details are as follows:—

(figures in '000/Tonnes)

Product	Allocation for April, 1980	Allocation for May, 1980
HSD . . . . .	836	858
Kerosene . . . . .	348	353

(f) It is not possible to estimate the demands of diesel and kerosene for the different States and Union Territories. The details of allocations made for April and May, 1980 are already given in the reply to part (e) above.

temporary service buildings and residential hutments is in progress and a project officer together with technical supervisory staff have been posted at site.

*Saltore Colliery:*

It is an old abandoned mine adjoining the Ranipur colliery of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. The main reserves in Dishergarh seam at Saltore are already exhausted and at Ranipur it is nearing exhaustion. It has been decided by E.C.L. to extend the workings of next below Sanctoria seam at Ranipur to Saltore. There is no proposal to work Saltore as a separate mine.

#### Opening of the Mejia and Saltora Colliery

201. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the work is expected to start to open the Mejia and Saltora Collieries;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c) The position in respect of Mejia and Saltore Collieries is indicated below:—

#### Mejia Colliery

About 30 acres of land has been purchased to start mining activities and development work for mine entrances started on 5-6-1980. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has installed a small diesel generator to meet the minimum power demand. Construction of some

बांधों के रख-रखाव के बारे में प्रबन्ध

202. श्री के० एच० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग के मुख्य अभियन्ता ने सरकार को सूझाव दिया है कि वह विभिन्न नदियों के किनारे बने बांधों के रख-रखाव के लिए तकनीकी, प्रशासनिक तथा लागत संबंधी प्रबन्ध इस प्रकार से करें कि उनकी आयु जो इस समय औसतन लगभग 50 वर्ष है, और प्रागे बढ़ाई जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

लिखाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डे) : (क) श्री (ख) कुम्हारजीनियर, बांध सुरक्षा सर्व केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग ने अपनी व्यक्तिगत हेलियत से 'मगरीख' के मॉडल-जून, 1980 के दंत में एक लेख लिखा था, जिसमें बांधों के जीर्णन (एजिंग) की समस्याओं की समीक्षा की गई थी, श्री प्रत्येक बांध की सुरक्षा का समय-समय पर जायजा लिये जाते रहने की आवश्यकता बताई गई थी, ताकि इन बांधों को जितने लम्बे समय तक संभव हो, सुरक्षापूर्वक संचालन किये जाने की स्थिति में बनाये रखा जा सके ।

### Speedy Execution of the Western Kosi Canal Project

203. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was handed over to him by a Member of Parliament on the urgent need for speedy execution of the Western Kosi Canal Project;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) is it a fact that the belt to be benefited by the project has (i) one of the highest density of population in the country; (ii) practically no industry; and (iii) 98.5 per cent of the cultivable land has no irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Detailed reply has been sent to Hon'ble Member on 22-5-1980 explaining fully the position in the matter. It has also been emphasised on the State Government that the project be planned for completion in the next five years. It is expected that pace of work on this project will now pick up.

(c) It is mentioned in the report of the revised estimates of the Western Kosi Canal Project, that Darbhanga district (at present, Darbhanga &

Madhubani Districts) benefited by the project is one of the densely populated areas in the country. It has also been stated that the district is mainly agricultural and the industries depend on the agricultural base, the most important being sugar for which there are five sugar mills in the district, of which 3 are in the command of the proposed canal. It is also stated that the cultivated land has no irrigation facilities.

### New Power Units in Western Sector

204. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal new power units in western sector of the country; and

(b) if so, the sites selected and details of the newly installed units?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Planning for power development is a continuous process. During each Five Year Plan period, the demand for power is estimated, and new projects are identified to meet the demand in a projected time frame. Projects are also identified for meeting the demand during the next Five Year Plan period as the gestation time for power projects is long.

The projects under construction at present in the country are listed in Annex. I.

For new units, the power programme for the country, State-wise and Region-wise, for the period 1980-85, has not yet been finalised. The Planning Commission have set up a Working Group to draw up the power programme for the period 1980-85 and indicate a perspective upto 1989-90. The Working Group has not yet submitted its report.

## Statement

*Details of Power Projects under construction in the Country.*

## (A) THERMAL POWER PROJECTS :

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Expected year of commissioning					During 1985-90
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Uttar Pradesh	Obra Unit XII	200MW					
		Obra Ext. Unit XIII		200MW				
2	Do.	Paricha Unit I			110MW			
		Paricha Unit II				120MW		
3	Do.	Anpara Unit I				210MW		
4	Do.	Tanda Unit I				110MW		
5	Do.	Anpara Unit II & III					420MW	
6	Do.	Tanda Unit II					110MW	
7	Do.	Tanda Unit II <sub>I</sub> & IV						220MW
8	Haryana	Faridabad Unit III		60MW				
9	Do.	Panipat Unit III				110MW		
10	Do.	Panipat Unit IV					110MW	
11	Do.	Panipat Unit V & VI						220MW
12	Punjab	Ropar Unit I					210MW	
13	Do.	Ropar Unit II						210MW
14	Rajasthan	Kota Unit I		110MW				
15	Do.	Kota Unit II			110MW			
16	Maharashtra	Nasik Unit V	210MW					
17	Do.	Parli Unit III	210MW					
18	Do.	Uran Gas Unit I	60MW					
19	Do.	Bhuswal Ext. Unit III		210MW				
20	Do.	Koradi Unit VI & VII		420MW				
21	Do.	Uran Gas Unit III & IV		180MW				
22	Do.	Chandrapura Unit I & II			420MW			
23	Do.	Trombay Ext.				500MW		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Maharashtra	Chandrapura Unit III					210MW	
25	Do.	Chandrapura Stage II Unit IV						210MW
26	Madhya Pradesh	Korba East	120MW					
27	Do.	Satpura Unit VIII & IX				420MW		
28	Do.	Korba West Unit I		210MW				
29	Do.	Korba West Unit II			210MW			
30	Do.	Korba West Ext. Unit III & IV					420MW	
31	Gujarat	Wanakhbori Unit I & II	420 MW					
32	Do.	Ukai Unit V			210MW			
33	Do.	Wanakbari Unit III			210MW			
34	Do.	Wanakbari Unit IV					210MW	
35	Do.	Wanakbari Extn. Unit V & VI						420MW
36	Do.	Lignite Kutch Unit I & II						120MW
37	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Unit II	210MW					
38	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin Unit III		210MW				
39	Karnataka	Raichur Unit I				210MW		
40	Do.	Raichur Unit II					210MW	
41	Bihar	Baruni Ext. Unit VI		110MW				
42	Do.	Patratu Unit IX			110MW			
43	Do.	Barauni Unit VII			110MW			
44	Do.	Patratu Unit X				110MW		
45	Do.	Muzaffarpur Unit I				110MW		
46	Do.	Muzaffarpur Unit II					110MW	
47	Do.	Tenughat Unit I						210MW
48	Do.	Tenughat Unit II						210MW

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
49	Orissa	Talcher Ext. Unit I	110MW					
50	Do.	Talcher Ext. Unit II		110MW				
51	West Bengal	Santalidih Unit IV	120MW					
52	Do.	Bandel Ext.	210MW					
53	Do.	Kolaghat Unit I		210MW				
54	Do.	Kolaghat Unit II			210MW			
55	Do.	DPL Extension			110MW			
56	Do.	CESC (Titagarh) Unit I & II			120MW			
57	Do.	Kolaghat Unit III				210MW		
58	Do.	CESC (Titagarh) Unit III & IV				120MW		
59	Assam	Bongaigaon Unit I	60MW					
60	Do.	Lakwa Gas Unit I, II & III	45MW					
61	Do.	Bongaigaon Unit II		60MW				
62	Do.	Namrup waste		22MW				
63	Do.	Mobile Gas Unit I to VII		21MW				
64	Do.	Bongaigaon Extn. Unit III				60MW		
65	Do.	Chandrapura Extn.				30MW		
66	Do.	Bongaigaon Unit IV					60MW	
67	Central Projects	RAPP Unit II	220MW					
68	Do.	Badarpur Ext Unit V		210MW				
69	Do.	Singrauli Unit I		210MW				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70	Central Projects	Singrauli Unit II & III			420MW			
71	Do.	Korba STPS Unit I			210MW			
72	Do.	Singrauli Unit IV & V				420MW		
73	Do.	N.A.P.P Unit II				235MW		
74	Do.	Korba STPS Unit II & III				420MW		
75	Do	Ramagundam STPS Unit I				210MW		
76	Do.	N.A.P.P Unit II					235MW	
77	Do	Ramagundam Unit II & III					420MW	
78	Do	Neyveli Second Mine Cut Unit I				210MW		
79	Do	Neyveli Second Mine Cut Unit II					210MW	
80	Do.	Farakka STPS Unit I					210MW	
81	Do	Singrauli STPS Unit VI						500MW
82	Do	Korba STPS Unit IV						500MW
83	Do.	Neyveli Second Mine Cut Unit III						210MW
84	Do.	Farakka Unit II & III						420MW
85	Do.	Singrauli STPS Unit VII						500MW
86	Do.	Ramagundam Unit IV						500MW
87	Do.	Kalpakkam Unit I	235MW					
88	Do.	Kalpakkam Unit II		235MW				
89	D.M.C.	Durgapur	210MW					
90	Do.	Bokaro 'B'						210 MW

## (B) HYDRO PROJECTS

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Expected Commissioning Programme					During 1985-90	
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
			1	2	3	4	5		6
1	Haryana	W.Y.C. Unit I, II, III & IV						32MW	
2	Do.	W.Y.C. Unit V & VI						16MW	
3	Himachal Pradesh	Bassi Ext.	15MW						
4	Do.	Andhra Unit I, II & III			15MW				
5	Do.	Binwa Unit I, II, & III			6MW				
6	Do.	Rontong Unit I, II, III & IV					2MW		
7	Do.	Babha Unit I, II & III						120MW	
8	Punjab	Shanan Extn.		50MW					
9	Do.	Anandpur Sahib Unit I				33.5MW			
10	Do.	Mukerian Unit I				15MW			
11	Do.	Mukerian Unit II & III					30MW		
12	Do.	Anandpur Sahib Unit II & III					67MW		
13	Do.	Anandpur Sahib Unit IV						23.5MW	
14	Do.	Mukerian Unit IV, V & VI						45MW	
15	Do.	Mukerian Unit VII, VIII & IX							58.5MW
16	Do.	Mukerian Unit X, XI & XII							53.5MW
17	Rajasthan	Mahi Unit I&II			50MW				
18	Do.	Mahi Unit III& IV					90MW		
19	Uttar Pradesh	Rishikesh Hardwar Unit III & IV	72MW						
20	Do.	Yamuna II Unit I to IV				120MW			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Uttar Pradesh	Maneria I Unit I, II&III			93MW			
22	Do.	Vishnu Prayag Unit, II, III& IV						262MW
23	Do.	Tehri Unit I & II						500MW
24	Beas/Constn./Board	Dehar Unit III				165MW		
25	Do.	Dehar Unit IV					65MW	
26	Beas/Constn./Board	Pong Unit III&IV				120MW		
27	M.P./Maharashtra	Pench Unit I			80MW			
28	Do.	Pench Unit II				80MW		
29	Gujarat	Ukai Left Bank Unit I & II			5MW			
30	Do.	Kadana Unit I				60MW		
31	Do.	Kadana Unit II					60MW	
32	Do	Kadana Unit III & IV						120MW
33	Madhya Pradesh	Bodhgat Unit I, II, III & IV						500MW
34	Maharashtra	Koyna Dam Power House Unit II	20MW					
35	Do.	Paithan				12MW		
36	Do.	Tillari				60MW		
37	Do.	Bhira Tail Race Unit I & II					80MW	
38	Do.	Bhandartara						43.5MW
39	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar Unit II	100MW					
40	Do.	Nagarjunasagar Unit III & IV			200MW			
41	Do.	Srisailem Units I & II			220MW			
42	Do.	Donkarayi			25MW			
43	Do.	Srisailem Units III & IV				220MW		
44	Do.	Balimela Units I & II				60MW		
45	Do.	Nagarjunasagar RBC I & II				60MW		
46	Do.	Upper Sileru Unit I & II						120MW
47	Karnataka	Kalinadi phase I, Unit II	135MW					
48	Do.	Kalinadi Units III & IV	270MW					
49	Do.	Kalinadi Units V & VI			270MW			
50	Do.	Kalinadij (Supa Dam) Units I & II					100MW	
51	Do.	Gangawali Unit I & II						210MW



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52	Karnataka	Varahi Unit I to IV						239MW
53	Kerala	Idamalayar Unit I & II			75MW			
54	Do.	Kakkad Unit I&II						50MW
55	Do.	Idukki Stage II Unit I, II&III						390MW
56	Tamil Nadu	Kadampari Unit I			100MW			
57	Do.	Sarvalar			20MW			
58	Do.	Kadampari Unit II				100MW		
59	Do.	Kadampari Unit III & IV					200MW	
60	Bihar	Subernarekha Unit II	65MW					
61	D.V.C.	Panchet Hill				40MW		
62	Orissa	Rengali Unit I&II				100MW		
63	Do.	Upper Kolab Unit I				80MW		
64	Do.	Upper Kolab Unit II & III					160MW	
65	Do.	Upper Indravati Unit I, II, III & IV						600MW 600MW
66	West Bengal	Jaldhaka Unit I & II			8 MW			
67	Do.	Raman II Units I to IV					50MW	
68	Assam	Lower Borpani Unit I					50MW	
69	Do.	Lower Borpani Unit II						50MW
70	Meghalaya	Umian-Umtru Units I & II						60MW
71	Nagaland	Dikhu Units I&II		1MW				
72	Tripura	Gumti Unit I			5 MW			
73	Central Projects	Baira Siul Unit III		60MW				
74	Do.	Salal Unit I, II & III						345MW
75	Central Projects	Koel Karo I to VII						710MW
76	Do.	Loktak Units I, II & III		105MW				
77	Do.	Kopilli			150MW			

### Industrial Houses Dealings in Man-made Fibre

205. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrial houses dealing in man-made fibre industry which have been granted licences for the start of new ventures; issued letters of intent; expansion of their existing capacity during the year 1979-80;

(b) the particulars of the licences granted, the capacity, and capital outlay involved and the extent of foreign collaboration, if any, involved in each case; and

(c) whether there exists any mechanism in his Ministry to monitor the proper and timely utilisation of these licences; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No fresh letter of intent or industrial licence was issued during 1970-80 for setting up any new unit or for expansion of any existing unit for the manufacture of synthetic fibres.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Heavy Erosion on the banks of River Subarnarekha

206. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of heavy erosion on the banks of the river Subarnarekha in the police station of Gopiballavpur, Nayagram and Datan of West Bengal and Jauswar of Orissa;

(b) whether the O.T. Road linking West Bengal with Orissa has been endangered due to this erosion near Sonarkaria in Dantan P. S. in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, what steps do the Government intend to take or have already taken to halt this erosion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal has reported that erosion is caused by the river Subarnarekha at Sonarkaria near the approach to the railway bridge and the O.T. Road. The West Bengal Government has formulated a scheme to provide protection against this erosion at a cost of Rs. 31 lakhs, and this scheme is being processed for execution.

The Orissa Government has reported that there is erosion by the river Subarnarekha in the area of Jaleswar Police Station. But the O.T. Road linking West Bengal and Orissa has not been endangered in Orissa on this account. The Orissa Government has informed that anti-erosion works have been constructed near Gobaragod, Seikhsbad and Mahulla. Anti-erosion works are also being taken up in Mallipal, Rajapur and Panchughanta, Sukhei Dukhei villages.

### Families to be settled in Dandakaranya Project

207. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families still to be settled in Dandakaranya Projects; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to settle the refugees at Dandakaranya Projects with full benefits?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 5,364 families, as at present.

(b) 3,600 families are proposed to be settled during Kharif 1980 and the remaining during Kharif 1981 with full rehabilitation benefits as per prescribed norms.

**Loss suffered by ECL during 1979-80**

208. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Eastern Coalfields Ltd., suffered a production loss of 58.91 lakh tonnes during 1979-80; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The estimated loss in production in 1979-80 in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. due to various causes is estimated at 7.05 million tonnes.

(b) Action has been taken to improve the supply of power to Coal Mines by increasing Damodar Valley Corporation generation and according a higher priority to supply of power to the Coal Industry. Action is also being taken to instal captive generation in the mines. Explosive have been imported to make in the shortage and steps taken to control absenteeism in the mines.

**Supply of Paraffin to various States**

209. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise requirements and supplies of paraffin during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any policy in regard to the supplies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the basis of distribution to the States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A market survey report prepared on behalf of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., in June, 1976 had established the demand of paraffin wax in the country at 56000 tonnes for 1978-79. State wise estimates of demand have not been established in this survey. The demands projected by the Governments of various States|Union Territories, from time to time, for enhancement of their paraffin wax quotas appear to be un-realistic and inconsistent with their performance in uplifting even the quotas allotted.

Details of allocations made to States|Union Territories during the past 3 years are given in the enclosed statement. (b), (c) and (d). The yearly allocation of paraffin wax to the States|Union Territories are made on the basis of total expected availability of paraffin wax both indigenous and imported, in a particular year and the actual past wax upliftment performance of each States|Union Territory.

**Statement**

Name of the State	Allocation of Paraffin Wax		
	1977	1978	1979
1. Maharashtra . . . . .	9,529	9,282	11,140
2. Gujarat . . . . .	1,103	1,092	1,312
3. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	898	874	1,052
4. Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .	213	218	264
5. West Bengal . . . . .	6,316	6,638	7,968

Name of the State	Allocation of Paraffin Wax		
	1977	1978	1979
6. Bihar . . . . .	1,034	983	1,180
7. Orissa . . . . .	581	546	656
8. Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	18	16	20
9. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,360	1,310	1,576
10. Delhi . . . . .	25,195	2,457	2,948
11. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3,535	3,406	4,088
12. Rajasthan . . . . .	898	874	1,052
13. Haryana . . . . .	990	983	1,180
14. Punjab . . . . .	1,380	1,310	1,576
15. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	98	112	136
16. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	167	193	232
17. Chandigarh . . . . .	138	168	200
18. Karnataka . . . . .	898	874	1,052
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	6,587	6,443	7,732
20. Kerala . . . . .	1,533	1,471	1,772
21. Pondicherry . . . . .	112	112	136
22. Lakshdweep . . . . .	5	15	20
23. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	37	36	44
24. Sikkim . . . . .	15	16	20
25. Assam . . . . .	1,250	1,201	1,440
26. Meghalaya . . . . .	125	112	148
27. Nagaland . . . . .	200	325	325
28. Manipur . . . . .	225	268	320
29. Tripura . . . . .	375	382	460
30. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	40	56	68
31. Mizoram . . . . .	40	81	96

**Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes of Maharashtra pending Clearance**

210. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 major and 16 medium irrigation projects are lying pending clearance with the Central Government in respect of the State of Maharashtra for more than three years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) by when Government propose to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) (3). Major Projects namely, Nandur Madhmeshwar, Warna and Tillari of Maharashtra are pending clearance with the Central Water Commission for over three years. No medium irrigation projects is pending for clearance for more than 3 years in the Central Water Commission.

(b) and (c). These projects are pending clearance as replies to the comments|clarifications sought by the Commission are still awaited from the State Government. The State Government have been requested as depute their officers for discussions of outstanding points, so that the projects can be cleared early.

**Shortfall of Fertilizer Production**

211. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prospects of any improvement in fertilizer production are bleak because of the deteriorating power supply position in the country;

(b) if so, whether the shortfall of power has been one of the principal reasons for the dismal fertilizer production during the last year;

(c) if so, whether the same position is prevailing in the current year also;

(d) to what extent the shortage of fertilizer has been; and

(e) what steps are being taken to improve its position?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Production in many fertilizer plants has been seriously affected on account of power cuts|restrictions imposed by the various State Electricity Boards. This has been one of the major factors accounting for a substantial production loss in 1979-80. The power availability in the period after July, 1980 would depend considerably on the nature of the coming monsoon.

(d) and (e). During the current season, no shortage of fertilizer has come to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture who arrange the supplies of fertilizers.

To the extent there is a gap between the requirement and domestic production of fertilizers, adequate import arrangements are made. Besides, buffer stocks of fertilizers are maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture at a number of places to ensure timely supply of fertilizers.

**Talks between Bangladesh and India regarding sharing of Ganga Waters**

212. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether pending any settlement between the Governments of India and Bangladesh regarding sharing of Ganga waters, Government of India propose to ensure that requirement for the port of Calcutta is met adequately?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The Government of India and Bangladesh have signed on 5th November 1977 an Agreement on the sharing of the

Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows which will remain in force for five years unless extended by mutual agreement.

In the dry season there is not enough water in the Ganga to meet the full requirements of both the countries. The Agreement therefore provides for the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to carry out investigations and study of schemes relating to the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga proposed by either Government. Though the Indian and Bangladesh proposals for this purpose are before the Commission not much progress has so far been made in the study thereof by the Commission. The Agreement provides for reviews the first of which will be due by November, 1980 and again later in May 1982. The matter of providing the requisite flows to Calcutta Port will be raised during these reviews. All possible efforts will also be made to expedite a long term scheme for augmentation of Ganga flows in the dry season so that the requirements of Calcutta Port are fully met.

#### **Magneto Hydro-Dynamic Method of transforming Thermal Energy**

213. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the magneto hydro-dynamic method of transforming thermal energy yields better power output;

(b) whether the MHD experimental model in Tiruchinappally has been completed; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to develop MHD as part of long term energy strategy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The Gageneto Hydro-Dynamic method of transforming thermal energy is theretically expected to yield more efficient power

output. However, no continued commercial experience with such a process is yet available. The reliability and availability of such units, therefore, cannot be confirmed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Working Group on Energy Policy constituted by the Government has not envisaged that the MHD technology would contribute in any significant way to the energy programme upto the year 2000. The efforts are at present only in the R&D stage.

#### **Action taken for boosting Coal Production as announced by Energy Minister**

214. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state the action taken on the measures for boosting coal production as announced by the Minister of Energy while inaugurating the seminar on the prospects of Indian Exports sponsored by the All India Manufacturers Association in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): The following steps have already been taken to step up coal production:

(i) Allocating higher priority for supply of power to the coalmines.

(ii) Importing explosives to bridge the gap in the indigenous availability.

(iii) Improving the supply of HSD to the coalmines by allotting it a higher priority.

(iv) Controlling absenteeism amongst the miners particularly in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(v) Improving the law and order situation in the coalfields with the assistance of the State Governments.

As a result of these steps production in April and May 1980 has already exceeded the production in these months last year by 2.0 million tonnes.

### Supply of Cooking Gas to New Consumers

215. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state: —

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there is considerable demand for gas to be used for domestic (cooking) purpose; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to supply the gas to new consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The availability of cooking gas in the country is anticipated to increase progressively from about the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of:—

(i) Facilities for separation of LPG from Bombay High Associated Gas

(ii) Mathura Refinery;

(iii) Secondary Processing Facilities at Koyali Refinery.

The release of new gas connections will be possible for various householders in various parts of the country after the completion of the above schemes.

### Measures to protect from Floods in various Regions

216. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken necessary steps to strengthen protection measures in view of the

ensuing flood season, in various regions, particularly in Ganga and Brahmaputra belts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). The Central Government has requested all the States and Union territories to undertake a timely review of arrangements for tackling the situation in the flood-prone areas and to take precautionary measures as may be required to ensure that they are not caught unprepared during the ensuing monsoon season. Some of the important points that require attention have been identified. These include the timely completion of flood control schemes already taken up, pre-monsoon inspection and maintenance of flood control works, arrangements for flood fighting and stacking of material at vulnerable location and preparation of detailed preparedness plan for areas requiring special attention.

भाखड़ा बांध से गंग नहर तथा भाखड़ा नहर को दिए गए पानी की मात्रा

217. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी: क्या ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कौयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाखड़ा डैम वर्कमेंट से गंग नहर को पानी के वितरण का कार्य पंजाब सरकार के नियंत्रण में है;

(ख) भाखड़ा बांध से गंग नहर तथा भाखड़ा नहर को दिए गये पानी की मात्रा कितनी कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन नहरों को भाखड़ा से पर्याप्त पानी नहीं मिलता है;

(घ) राजस्थान में नहरों को दिए जाने वाले पानी के भाग पर पंजाब सरकार के नियंत्रण का क्या कारण है;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि भाखड़ा नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष से गंग नहर तथा भाखड़ा नहर को पूरा पानी देने का अनुरोध किया गया था; और

(ख) इस मामले में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**ऊर्जा तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गवी खान चौधरी) :** (क) जी, हाँ, हरिके और फिरोजपुर हैडवर्क्स, जोकि गंग नहर को पानी देते हैं, न कि भाखड़ा हैडवर्क्स, पंजाब सरकार के नियंत्रण में हैं ।

(ख) जल कम रह जाने की 21-9-1979 से 20-5-80 तक की अवधि के दौरान रावी व्यास के जल में से गंग नहर (बीकानेर नहर) का जल के 5,86,286 क्यूबिक दिन को सप्लाई की गई । गंग नहर का पानी की सप्लाई भाखड़ा बांध से नहीं की जाती ।

दक्षिणी चंगर नहर, बाहवली वितरण नहर, जम्बाला वितरण नहर, किशनगढ़ वितरण नहर, मादूल शाखा तथा कर्णी मिह शाखा का जल की सप्लाई भाखड़ा के जल से की जाती है और इन शाखाओं का जल के 3,91,584 क्यूबिक दिन की सप्लाई की गई ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । तथापि, राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि पंजाब क्षेत्र में जल बाहक नहर के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के कारण गंग नहर को पंजाब-राजस्थान सीमा पर सप्लाई निस्सरण की पूरी मात्रा नहीं मिल पाती ।

(घ) पंजाब सरकार ने गोपड, हरिके और फिरोजपुर हैडवर्क्स का अभी तक भाखड़ा व्याम प्रबंध बोर्ड का नहीं सीपा है ।

(ङ) जी, हाँ ।

(च) हैडवर्क्स का अन्तर्गत भाखड़ा व्याम प्रबंध बोर्ड को दिए जाने के प्रश्न पर पंजाब सरकार से विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

### **Salanpur Thermal Power Plant in West Bengal**

219. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-  
DHURY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of Salanpur Thermal Power Plant in West Bengal; and

(b) the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) and (b). A proposal to locate a large thermal power station at Salanpur in West Bengal was submitted to the Committee for selection of sites for large thermal power station set up by Government of India in 1973. The proposal is based on availability of coal from Raniganj coal fields. The Committee, however, recommended setting up a large thermal power station for Eastern Region at Faraka which is now under construction.

### **Normal Life of and Deteriorating Condition of Power Plants**

220. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the normal life of a power plant in our country;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the deteriorating conditions of all the power plants;

(c) if so, the findings of the investigation; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) Normal life of a Thermal Power Plant is about 25 years whereas the life of Hydro Electric Plant is about 35 years

(b) to (d). Central Electricity Authority monitors the performance of Power Plants all over the country. Old plants which have outlived their life are derated and at suitable times are retired when the cost of generation becomes prohibitively high.

### **T.V. Relay Centre at Asansol**

221. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work on T.V. relay centre at Asansol is expected to be started; and



(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The project to set up a T. V. Relay Centre at Asansol has already been approved and taken up for implementation. The site for the Relay Centre has been acquired and the construction of the building is expected to commence during the current financial year.

### Objections to Women Symbol allotted to Lok Dal

222. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women were seen objecting the legend inscribed on the women symbol allotted to the Lok Dal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that women feel it an insult when the slogan 'Aurat par mohar lagao' was shouted in the villages; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are considering so that the feelings of women are not hurt?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). As per information furnished by the Election Commission, the symbol "Woman" as printed in ballot papers would not contain any legend inscribed on the picture of "woman" symbol. Therefore the question of woman objecting to the legend being inscribed on the "woman" symbol does not arise. However, the Commission has received a few representations from:

(1) Shri Mangal Sain Wadhwa, President, Arya Samaj, Ludhiana.

(2) Shri R. S. Bekha Rahalkar, Thana District Congress (I).

(3) Convenor, Cmatra Yuva Sangarsh Vahini, Alwar, and

(4) Smt. Roza Deshpande, Bombay objecting to the allotment of that symbol.

(c) The symbol "woman" has been continuing as a free symbol in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra etc. ever since June, 1977. Till 26th April, 1980 that is, the date on which the symbol "woman" was reserved for a national party, no objection from any quarter was received by the Commission. Moreover, the matter falls exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission under the Election Symbol (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.

### Terms of Reference of Press Commission

223. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make the terms of reference of the Press Commission more comprehensive and replace the members of the Commission who have resigned;

(b) if so, what are the modifications in the original terms of reference; and

(c) what are the names of the members of the Press Commission who have resigned and those of the members newly appointed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised terms of reference of the Commission are in the process of being finalised.

(c) A statement containing the names of Chairman and Members of the Press Commission, who have resigned is attached. Shri Justice K. K.

Mathew has since been appointed the new Chairman of the Press Commission. New Members are expected to be appointed soon.

### Statement

1. Shri Justice P. K. Goswami—  
Chairman

### Members

2. Shri Abu Abraham
3. Shri Prem Bhatia
4. Shri S. N. Dwivedy
5. Shri Moineudin Harris
6. Shri Ravi Mathai
7. Shri Yashodar N. Mehta
8. Shri V. K. Narasimhan
9. Shri F. S. Nariman
10. \*Shri Nikhil Chakravartty
11. Shri S. H. Vatsyayan

\*Shri Nikhil Chakravartty was appointed as member of the Press Commission on 23rd November, 1978 on the resignation of Shri Arun Shourie.

### Setting up of a Radio Station in Hamirpur:

224. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request for setting up of a Radio Station at Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to set up a Radio Station at Hamirpur as this place is in the primary service range of the Simla station of A.I.R.

### Centrally sponsored Irrigation Schemes sanctioned for H.P.

225. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centrally sponsored schemes for irrigation which have been sanctioned in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last 3 years, year-wise alongwith estimated cost and the number of villages to be covered by each scheme;

(b) the names of such among them as have since been completed alongwith the dates and cost of completion in each case;

(c) the names of such among them the work on which is in progress alongwith the amount sanctioned for the current financial year in each case and the dates for completion in each case;

(d) the names of such sanctioned scheme as have not been taken up so far and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the likely dates by which each one of them would be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (e). There are no centrally sponsored schemes for irrigation under major and medium sector. In the minor irrigation sector, however, the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in the Ministry of Agriculture, have intimated that two centrally sponsored schemes for strengthening surface water and

ground water organisation in Himachal Pradesh were administratively

approved at a total cost of Rs. 26.90 lakhs. The schemes are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Total Cost	50% Central matching grant	Cumulative release to the State upto March, 1980
1.	Strengthening of Surface Water Minor Irrigation Organisation	5.66	2.83	2.83
2.	Strengthening of Ground Water Minor Irrigation Organisation	21.24	10.62	3.23
TOTAL		26.90	13.45	6.06

These schemes primarily meant for staffing and for purchase of equipment were started in 1976-77.

#### Radio Broadcasts by Political Parties

226. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Radio Stations from which each political parties were allowed to broadcast during (1) Lok Sabha elections 1980 (2) Assembly election 1980: and

(b) the time allotted to each political party from each one of the Radio Stations, alongwith the names of the party officials who were invited to broadcast?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) in connection with the Lok Sabha Elections, 1980, all the recognised national parties were allowed two broadcasts each on the national hook-up Delhi,

which were relayed by all AIR stations, except commercial centres. Additionally the principal stations in each State/Union Territory which went to the poll allowed two broadcasts to each of the national parties as also the recognised State parties in the respective States. These broadcasts were from all other stations except commercial centres, in the concerned States.

In connection with Assembly elections, 1980 all the AIR stations, except commercial centres, situated in the 9 States which went to the polls, allowed the facility to all the recognised National parties, and the recognised State parties in their respective States.

Names of the Radio Stations from which the broadcasts were made/ relayed are given in the Statement.

(b) The time allowed in both the cases, i.e., elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies, was two chunks of 15 minutes each. The Speakers for these broadcasts were nominated by the respective political parties and not by AIR.

**Statement**

*Names of the Radio Stations from which Election Broadcasts were made/relayed during Lok Sabha Elections, 1980*

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hyderabad     | 40. Rewa           |
| 2. Cuddapah      | 41. Bombay         |
| 3. Vijayawada    | 42. Jalgaon        |
| 4. Visakhapatnam | 43. Aurangabad     |
| 5. Tawang        | 44. Parbhani       |
| 6. Tezu          | 45. Pune           |
| 7. Passighat     | 46. Ratnagiri      |
| 8. Gauhati       | 47. Sangli         |
| 9. Dibrugarh     | 48. Nagpur         |
| 10. Silchar      | 49. Kohima         |
| 11. Bhagalpur    | 50. Imphal         |
| 12. Patna        | 51. Shillong       |
| 13. Darbhanga    | 52. Aizawl         |
| 14. Ranchi       | 53. Agarthala      |
| 15. Ahmedabad    | 54. Rohtak         |
| 16. Bhuji        | 55. Jullundur      |
| 17. Rajkot       | 56. Simla          |
| 18. Vadodara     | 57. Cuttack        |
| 19. Srinagar     | 58. Jeypore        |
| 20. Jammu        | 59. Sambalpur      |
| 21. Leh          | 60. Jaipur         |
| 22. Bangalore    | 61. Ajmer          |
| 23. Bhadravati   | 62. Jodhpur        |
| 24. Gulbarga     | 63. Bikaner        |
| 25. Mysore       | 64. Udaipur        |
| 26. Mangalore    | 65. Madras         |
| 27. Dharwad      | 66. Coimbatore     |
| 28. Trivandrum   | 67. Tiruchirapalli |
| 29. Alleppey     | 68. Tirunelveli    |
| 30. Calicut      | 69. Lucknow        |
| 31. Trichur      | 70. Aligarh        |
| 32. Bhopal       | 71. Najibabad      |
| 33. Ambikapur    | 72. Varanasi       |
| 34. Chhatarpur   | 73. Rampur         |
| 35. Gwalior      | 74. Mathura        |
| 36. Indore       | 75. Allahabad      |
| 37. Jabalpur     | 76. Gorakhpur      |
| 38. Jagdalpur    | 77. Calcutta       |
| 39. Raipur       | 78. Kurseong       |

79. Siliguri

82. Pondicherry

80. Delhi

83. Port Blair

81. Panaji

*Names of the Radio Stations from which Broadcasts were made/relayed during Assembly Elections, 1980.*

1. Patna

24. Sangli

2. Bhagalpur

25. Nagpur

3. Darbhanga

26. Jullundur

4. Ranchi

27. Cuttack

5. Ahmedabad

28. Jeypore

6. Rajkot

29. Sambalpur

7. Bhuj

30. Jaipur

8. Vadodara

31. Ajmer

9. Bhopal

32. Bikaner

10. Ambikapur

33. Jodhpur

11. Chhatarpur

34. Udaipur

12. Gwalior

35. Madras

13. Indore

36. Coimbatore

14. Jabalpur

37. Tiruchirapalli

15. Jagdalpur

38. Tirunelveli

16. Raipur

39. Lucknow

17. Rewa

40. Allahabad

18. Bombay

41. Aligarh

19. Jalgaon

42. Najibabad

20. Aurangabad

43. Varanasi

21. Parbhani

44. Rampur

22. Pune

45. Mathura

23. Ratnagiri

46. Gorakhpur.

### **Suggestions from Election Commission on Electoral System**

227. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has recently made a number of suggestions to the Central Government for reforming the electoral system; and

(b) if so, what are the details, in this regard and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Election Commission did make recommendations in the years 1977 and 1978 proposing certain changes in the electoral system. A statement containing the details of the recommendations received from the Election Commission, with dates, (Statement I) and a statement containing the Government's decisions thereon, wherever taken, (Statement II) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-839/80].

### Setting up of Fertiliser Plant at Paradip

228. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to set up a port based fertilizer plant at Paradip; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir It is proposed to set up a large phosphatic fertilizer project at Paradip. A detailed project report has recently been prepared by Madras Fertilizer Limited. The report is being processed for obtaining investment decision.

(b) Firm indications about the project cost, the time schedule of implementation, the proposed product mix-etc. would become available after the project report has been fully appraised.

### Suggestion from Election Commission to create an Election Fund

229. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has recently suggested to the Central Government for the creation of an election fund; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Central Government has not formally received any suggestion for the creation of an election fund from the Election Commission, though the Chief Election

Commissioner is reported to have expressed a view to the Pressmen at Simla on 5th June, 1979 and at a Press Conference on 8th April, 1980 at Jaipur that, among other things, a Central Election Fund should be created to which the Centre and the States should contribute on a 50:50 basis.

(b) Does not arise, in the absence of any specific proposal on the subject being received by the Government from the Election Commission.

### Loss of Fertilizer due to Fire near Unnao, U.P.

230. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:  
TRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizer worth several lakhs of rupees was reduced to ashes due to a fire in the godown of a chemicals firm near Unnao on 12th April, 1980;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the estimated loss; and

(c) what steps have been taken to avoid such occurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). According to M/s Rallis India Ltd., on 12th April 1980, there was a fire in the packing material godown of its factory in Distt. Unnao, which mainly destroyed HDPE bags worth approximately Rs. 28 lakhs. During fire fighting operations, about 290 metric tonnes of fertilizers, costing Rs. 3.4 lakhs was also damaged by water. The cause of the fire has not been established definitely but the probable cause is electric short-circuiting.

(c) According to the company, adequate facilities to prevent fire as also

to fight fire already exist in the factory.

**Reaction of A.I.N.E.F. to observations of Minister on Wage Tribunals**

231. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the news item in the *Hindustan Times* dated 15th April, 1980 that the All India Newspaper Employees Federation has appealed to him have patience and restrain himself from making uncalled for comments till the final report of the wage tribunals for journalists, headed by Mr. Justice D. G. Palekar is made available to Government;

(b) whether in a letter the Federation has referred to his reported remark that the tribunal's tentative wage proposal would harm the newspaper industry and that it has greatly shocked them; and

(c) if so, the details regarding his remarks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government have seen the press report, referred to.

(b) No such communication from the All India Newspaper Employees Federation has been received in my Ministry.

(c) The report mentioned above itself was based on hypothetical statements attributing certain comments to me. Even in my statement made to Press in Calcutta, I had appealed to both employers and employees to arrive at any reconciliation before the Tribunal made its final award because, after that it may be too late. I had clarified this immediately on 19th April, 1980 while speaking to newsmen in Cochin.

**Transfer of District Collectors on the Eve of Assembly Elections**

232. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of transfers of the District Collectors and the Deputy Collectors who were also in charge of election work had considerably inconvenienced the office of the Chief Electoral Officer in certain States on the eve of Assembly Elections recently; and

(b) if so, the names of such States where transfers of high officers were made and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available and is being collected.

**Shortage of Petrol and Diesel in Kashmir**

233. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of petrol and diesel oil in Kashmir was so acute that tourists and local residents had to suffer a lot during the months of April and May;

(b) is it also a fact that only a few pumps had petrol to sell;

(c) is so, what were the main reasons for acute shortage in the State;

(d) whether the Union Government on 22nd May issued instructions to supply more petrol and diesel oil to the State;

(e) to what extent the same has been so far supplied and what was the actual demand made by the State Government; and

(f) how much quota was supplied last year and to what extent the quota will be for the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) No report concerning shortage of petrol and diesel in Kashmir was received during April, 1980. However, there were reports of shortage of motor spirit (petrol) and, to a certain extent, high speed diesel oil during the second fortnight of May 1980. This happened because of transportation constraints but immediate corrective action was taken and supplies arranged for this area. The extent to which this shortage had affected the tourists and local residents is not known. Currently, there is no shortage of either petrol or diesel in Kashmir Valley.

(b) Only some of the retail outlets (petrol pumps) in Srinagar went dry for a few days during the second fortnight of May 1980.

(c) This information is already given in the reply to part (a) above.

(d) Additional supplies were sent to Jammu during the second fortnight of May under instructions from the Government and the position of availability of products improved thereafter.

(e) and (f). No specific demand for petrol for the Jammu & Kashmir State was made by the State Government. Moreover, in the case of petrol, no State-wise allocations are made. In respect of high speed diesel oil, however, the State Government had desired an enhancement of the monthly allocation by about 1,000 KLs. Supplies of petrol and high speed diesel to Jammu & Kashmir were maximised within the available transportation capacity and the supplies in May, 1980, were considerably higher than those made in May, 1979, as can be seen from the following figures of supplies to retail trade:—

(Figures in Kilo Litres)

Product	Supplies in May 1979	Supplies in May 1980	Per cent growth in retail sales in May '80 over those in May '79
High Speed Diesel Oil	5392	6717	25%
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	1451	1588	9%

#### Complaints regarding failure of Drilling by ONGC

234. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are in receipt of any complaints regarding failure of drilling for faulty technique undertaken by ONGC management; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government as well as the ONGC authority in view of these complaints?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). From time to time, Department of Petroleum receives representations suggesting drilling in certain areas or



expressing dis-satisfaction on unsuccessful operations, when oil or gas are not discovered or when, for various technical reasons, drilling has to be given up. Whenever such representations have contained complaints about the techniques adopted by the ONGC, matter, has been examined and remedial steps taken, if found necessary.

**Persons Registered for Gas Connections State-wise**

235. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for gas connections (State-wise);

(b) whether Government are going to release gas connections during the next few months; and

(c) if so, their number and how they will be distributed amongst States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Registration for new gas connections is being made by the dealers on continuing basis. Up-to-date State-wise details are not readily available.

(b) and (c). With the commissioning of facilities for separation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas, Mathura Refinery and Secondary Processing Facilities at Koyali Refinery, over four lakh tonnes of additional Liquefied Petroleum Gas is expected to be available progressively from the beginning of 1981. The release of new gas connections to the householders on a significant scale and others would be possible only after the completion of the above schemes.

A plan for equitable distribution of the products throughout the

country would be drawn up on the following considerations:—

- (i) Liquefied Petroleum Gas availability throughout the years: States;
- (ii) Source of supply;
- (iii) Potential demand in various States;
- (iv) Logistics of supply; and
- (v) Viability of operations.

**Import of Fuel Oil**

236. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of fuel oil imported during the years 1978, 1979 and likely to be imported during 1980;

(b) the names of the countries from which import has been made and the quantity; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to produce more oil in the country to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Our total imports of fuel oil during 1978 and 1979 have been of the following order:—

1978.....	813000 tonnes
1979.....	900000 tonnes

In 1980, it is estimated that about 1.1 million tonnes of fuel oil will be imported. Our main sources of supplies have been Iraq, Pakistan, Ceylon, Kuwait and Yemen.

(c) All attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities and plans are being made for the

exploitation of our established reserves.

refiners of used automotive oils has been introduced.

### Sale of Spurious Petroleum Products

### Electoral Reforms

237. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

238. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of spurious petroleum products like lubricating oil, grease, waste oil, brake oil etc. are being sold in market; and

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner suggested a National debate on electoral reforms; and

(b) if so, the full details?

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Reports have been received regarding sale of spurious petroleum products from the various parts of the country. Such activities are mainly concentrated around metropolitan cities and certain up-country locations. Oil Cos. are regularly drawing large samples from its sales network and testing the same to prevent its network being used as points of distribution of spurious lubricants. Searches are being conducted in order to curb adulteration and minimise the scope of infiltration. A senior officer of IOC has been exclusively positioned to coordinate with the Oil Cos. and with State Govts. to curb adulteration.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Chief Election Commissioner in a press statement made at Jaipur on the 8th April, 1980 *inter alia* stated that he had suggested to the Government direct elections of only half the members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies and that the remaining half should be elected on the basis of percentage of votes polled by each party. He asserted that the political parties should have the right to nominate their members but would have to submit the list of names in advance. But, he added that this requires a thorough debate and discussion and as such the system should be considered by the country as a whole.

The following measures are also being taken:

(b) The above suggestion of the Chief Election Commissioner, including the proposal regarding introduction of the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote or the adoption of some sort of list system as prevalent in some western countries, particularly in West Germany for the purpose of elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies is also part of the proposals received earlier from the Commission for comprehensive electoral reforms. As the proposal involve consideration of important matters of policy, government are likely to take some more time to take decisions thereon.

(i) Oil Cos. have been asked to conduct surprise checks and to take punitive measures in case of defaulters.

(ii) Various State Govts. have already contacted by the officer on special duty for undertaking such measures as would help in preventing marketing of adulterated petroleum products.

(iii) A scheme for registration of re-

**Stoppage of the Sale of Coal Rejects  
from Chandrapura and Bokaro by  
DVC**

239. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DVC stopped sale of coal rejects from Chandrapura and Bokaro despite huge accumulation and fire hazard because many transport contractors were procuring these rejects for mixing with the coal usually supplied to DVC and thereby not only making unscrupulous profits but also causing sharp deterioration in the quality of coal leading to poor generation;

(b) is it a fact that a Calcutta based private firm, recently applied for permission to lift waste and reject coal of Bokaro, Chandrapura and Santaldih; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). Presently, the practice of allowing contractors to lift coal rejects has been discontinued in the DVC as the Railways have declined to allot wagons for this purpose. The lifting of coal rejects by road was tried and it was found that coal rejects were being recycled and sold back. Tenders for lifting coal rejects by the DVC will be invited as and when adequate number of wagons become available for lifting these rejects.

**Coal Deposits in Palasthali-Ilambazar  
Belt**

240. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for extracting coal from the huge deposits in Palasthali-Ilambazar belt in West Bengal-Bihar border?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): A small quarry with a production of about 5,000 tonnes per month has been opened at Palasthali-Jorekuri mines. Two underground units are being de-watered to assess the reserves in underground mines, abandoned in the past. Geological drilling has also been started to prove additional reserves.

**Teesta Barrage Scheme**

241. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 34. on 11th March, 1980 regarding News item captioned "Experts yet to suggest Teesta Waters Plan" and state:

(a) what is the amount already spent on the Teesta Barrage Scheme;

(b) the details of the scheme and the benefits to accrue from the scheme;

(c) by what time the construction of the barrage is likely to be completed;

(d) the arguments advanced by Bangladesh to justify their claim on the Teesta Waters;

(e) whether Government of West Bengal has been associated during the discussion with Bangladesh; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) The expenditure incurred on the Tista Barrage Scheme upto March, 1980 is about Rs. 37 crores.

(b) The Tista Scheme comprises a barrage across the river Tista near Gajaldoba with head regulators on either side. A lined main canal 185 Km. long takes off from the right bank. A left bank canal will also come up later. The Scheme aims

at irrigating lands in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Malda. The ultimate area to be irrigated is estimated as 923 thousand hectares (22.8 lakh acres) which will be carried out in successive stages. The irrigation in Stage I will be for 547 thousand hectares (13.5 lakh acres).

(c) The Tista barrage and the part of the right bank canal system now under execution are programmed for completion by 1985-86.

(d) Bangladesh have stated that they have vast areas in that country which are dependent on the waters of the Tista and that they have under construction their Tista Barrage Project to irrigate 540 thousand hectares (13.35 lakh acres), which according to them requires nearly all the dry season flows of the Tista.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Tata's Proposal for Thermal Power Unit at Trombay**

242. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata's proposal of thermal power unit at Trombay has already been cleared;

(b) if so, the present stage of its implementation;

(c) whether Government, following the clearance of the Tata's proposal, have decided to allow the private sector to enter into the power sector;

(d) if so, the reasons for the departure from the erstwhile policy;

(e) whether other industrial houses have approached Government to set up power plants; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):—(a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to establish one 500 MW unit at Trombay by Tata Electric Companies has been cleared in 1977.

(b) Award for the supply of Steam Generating Plant and Turbine Generator and Accessories has been made during 1978. Contracts for several other equipment packages including CW pumps, Instrumentation and control system Power transformers, has been awarded. Piling work in Steam Generator and Turbine Hall area is in progress and the work of foundation concreting has commenced. The 500 MW generating unit is targetted for commissioning in December, 1982.

(c) and (d). The role of private sector as utility in the field of power generation is at present governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 under which generation and distribution of electricity is included in Schedule 'A' of the Resolution, which lists industries in which all new units, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State. This Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interest so require. The proposals of private utilities for setting up power generating plants are considered on their merits keeping in view the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

(e) and (f). The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited, a private utility, have submitted a proposal for establishing a new power generating plant of capacity 2X210 MW or 1X500 MW at Bassein in Maharashtra.

(ii) Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited, a private utility operating mainly in Ahmedabad city

have proposed to instal a thermal generating units of capacity 210 MW, in replacement of old units. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 66 crores.

#### **Entry of Private Sector in Power Generation**

243. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.I.C.C.I. have recently submitted any specific proposal to Government for the entry of private sector in power generation;

(b) if so, whether Government have indicated to the FICCI that Government had agreed in principle to such proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) (a) to (c) : No specific proposal has been received from the FICCI for the entry of private sector in Power Generation. The FICCI had, however, suggested that the private sector should be encouraged to take up generation of Electricity. The role of the private sector as a utility in the field of power generation is at present governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1966 under which generation and distribution of electricity is included in Schedule 'A' of the Resolution which lists industries in which all new units, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State. The Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprises in the establishment of new unit when the national interests so require. Specific proposals of private entrepreneurs for setting up Power Generation Plants are considered in their merits keeping in view the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

#### **Ganga Water Pact with Bangladesh**

244. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI AMAR ROY  
PRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Water Pact with Bangladesh has been found to be not in India's favour; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and whether Government are considering to review it?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). There are certain provisions in the Agreement which call for re-consideration. The matter will be taken up at the appropriate time.

#### **Plan to intensify Oil Exploration Operations**

245. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to intensify oil exploration operations;

(b) whether some foreign assistance is proposed to be sought for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Plans for stepping up of the oil exploration operations have been drawn up from time to time and are under implementation. The question of further intensification of these operations is under constant review by Government.

(b) No decision has been taken so far.

(c) Does not arise.

**Task Force on Legal Aid to the Poor**

246. SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a task force to work out guidelines for a country-wide programme of legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SANKAR): (a) The Government propose to constitute a Committee to evolve guidelines for Legal Aid to the poor and to coordinate the functioning of State Units

(b) The details are being worked out.

**Proposal to shift Konkan Fertilizer Plant**

247. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift Konkan fertilizer plant site; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Suggestion for five day a Week**

248. SHRIMATI PRAMILA  
DANAVATE:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has supported the move for five day a week to save petrol and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated savings in the petrol if the five day week is introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) This Ministry has indicated to the Ministry of Home Affairs who are examining the question, that there would be savings in consumption of petrol and diesel if a five day a week is introduced.

(b) It is difficult to precisely quantify the savings in consumption. The total consumption of petrol in the country is about 1.5 million tonnes a year. Saving of every lakh tonnes of petrol will mean a recurring saving of Rs. 28 crores per year.

**Import of Petrol and Petroleum Products during the period February—April, 1980**

249. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imports of petrol and petroleum products have increased in the past three months (February, March and April 1980);

(b) if so, the details of the imports and their cost; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to reduce the imports to save foreign exchange?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir, except for petrol which we are not importing.

(b) It would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. to disclose the full details.

(c) In order to reduce imports of petroleum products steps are being taken to reduce their consumption. Some of these are as under:—

(i) Curbing in essential consumption of petroleum products.

(ii) Bringing about improvement in the efficient use of petroleum products.

(iii) Substitution of petroleum fuels by indigenously available coal wherever technically possible without inhibiting industrial production.

(iv) Government have set up a Petroleum Conservation Action Group with a view to devise ways and means to conserve petroleum products.

(v) Government have stepped up exploration and development of oil fields with a view to increasing indigenous production of oil.

#### **Languages used in Regional Programmes of Doordarshan**

250 SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only two languages from the South have been given prominence in the regional programmes on the Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details of the past six months of the songs played in the Regional Chitrahara on the Delhi Doordarshan; and

(c) the reasons for ignoring other South Indian languages?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). It is not a fact that only two languages of the South are given prominence in the programme of regional Chitrahara on Doordarshan (at Delhi Kendra). Out of a total number of 225 songs telecast in this programme during the period November, 1979 to May, 1980, there were 35 songs in Tamil, 41 in Telugu, 41 in Malayalam and 10 in Kannada.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **New Power Units in the Country**

251. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal new power units in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) and (b). Planning for power development is a continuous process. During each Five Year Plan period, the demand for power is estimated and new projects are identified to meet the demand in a projected time frame. Projects are also identified for meeting the demand during the next Five Year Plan period as the gestation time for power projects is long.

The projects under construction at present in the country are listed in statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-840/80.

For new units, the power plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 1980—85, has not yet been finalised. The Planning Commission have set up a Working Group to draw up the

power programme for the period 1980-85 and indicate a perspective upto 1989-90. The Working Group has not yet submitted its report.

**Effect of failure of D.V.C.'s Power Supply on Durgapur Steel Plant and Collieries**

252. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the DVC's failure of power supply has hit the production of Durgapur Steel Plant and the collieries;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the supply there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The installed capacity in DVC is 1361.5 MW—1257.5 MW thermal and 104 MW hydel. At present, there is no hydel generation as the reservoirs are low. Most of the thermal units have been in service

for a long time, and hence their effective capacity is much lower than the rated figures. On an average, the generation during the last three months has been between 500 and 540 MW. During a period of low generation, distribution of power is based on a pattern of graded restrictions, under which the requirements of steel are given priority. Details of power supplied to DSP and the collieries may be seen in Annexure.

(b) Information regarding extent of loss of production in the Durgapur Steel Plant and its units, which can be directly attributable to reduced power supply is not available in this Ministry.

(c) Steps are being taken to recondition the power plants of DVC in order to improve generation. The services of two British Experts have also been inducted for analysing the problems and making suitable recommendations. Efforts are being made to restore units that are on outage. The State Government has been requested to ensure that satisfactory law and order conditions prevail, to enable personnel at the power plants to work in a congenial atmosphere.

**Statement**

Details of Power supplied to Durgapur Steel Plant and the collieries

	Contractual allocation 50 MVA Durgapur Steel Plant (Max. Demand Withdrawal)	Contractual allocation 273.50 MVA Collieries (Max. Demand Withdrawal)
Aug. '79 . . . . .	48.80	309.40
Sep. '79 . . . . .	45.44	303.25
Oct. '79 . . . . .	43.84	311.46
Nov. '79 . . . . .	40.64	299.80
Dec. '80 . . . . .	41.28	300.32
Jan. '80 . . . . .	41.44	291.24
Feb. '80 . . . . .	39.36	285.88
March '80 . . . . .	40.00	297.14
April '80 . . . . .	44.96	297.21



### Caprolactum Project at Cochin

253. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposed Caprolactum project at Cochin and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Power Supply to High Tension Industries in Karnataka

254. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Karnataka Government has announced stoppage of power supply to all high tension industries in the State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this step has been taken as cent per cent cut on high tension consumers had become inevitable following a shortage of seven million units a day;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the supply from Kerala had also come down by about a million units a day due to some problems with the generators;

(d) whether Government of Karnataka has sought the assistance of the Central Government in this regard; and.

(e) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI): (a) From 1st October, 1979 Karnataka Electricity Board

had imposed power cuts ranging from 40 per cent to 60 per cent on HT industries with contracted demands of more than 250 KW. On 16th April, 1980 the State announced a 100 per cent cut on high tension industries. This was however, lifted on April 17, 1980 but an additional cut of 10 per cent on the levels of power cuts existing prior to 16th April, 1980 was imposed.

(b) The unrestricted requirement of Karnataka is about 25 MU to 26 MU/day and estimated availability was about 14 MU/day. The restricted requirement with existing cuts is between 13 MU/day and 14 MU/day.

(c) Kerala is supplying about 3.5 MU to 4 MU/day to Karnataka. This assistance had to be reduced to 1 MU/day for about 10 days in April due to repairs to one unit at Idukki. But the unit was brought back to service and assistance in Karnataka was stepped up to 4 MU/day from 17th April, 1980.

(d) and (e). The Central Electricity Authority felt that there was no need to enhance the cuts beyond the level existing before 16th April, 1980. Karnataka Electricity Board and Government of Karnataka agreed to maintain the cuts at the same level as announced on April 17, 1980 (i.e. 10 per cent above the level existing prior to April 16, 1980). Karnataka have requested additional diesel oil for captive power plants. Government of India have made additional allocation of diesel oil specifically for captive power plants during April, 1980.

### Programmes at Amritsar and other T.V. Stations

255. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Amritsar T. V. Station in Punjab shows many excellent Programmes in their State as compared to other States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many interesting programmes including two feature films and the Chitrahar were also held there in a week while in Delhi the programmes are useless; and

(c) if so, why there is a discrimination between Amritsar and other T.V. Stations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that the Amritsar Doordarshan Kendra alone puts out excellent programmes and other Kendras do not. Doordarshan's objective is to make the programmes telecast by all the Kendras interesting, informative and appealing. These programmes are planned and produced to cater to the needs and interest of the specific regions and are in the respective regional languages. The programmes telecast from Amritsar Kendra are planned keeping in view the location of the Kendra near the border as these programmes are also viewed by a large number of people across the border. This Kendra has the longest evening transmission of 4 1/2 hours; but since there is only one studio at present (at Jullundur) to produce the programmes, the Amritsar Kendra has to depend more on feature films and film-based programmes than the other Kendras.

#### **Fake Office of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. unearthed**

256. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police have recently unearthed a fake office of the Eastern Coalfields Limited in Durgapur; and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government against the firm and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Increase in Prices of Crude Oil by OPEC and Effect on India**

257. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state how much additional burden will be suffered by India by raising the prices of crude by O.P.E.C. countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The foreign exchange bill is estimated to go up from about Rs. 3200 crores to Rs. 4930 crores per annum.

#### **Promotional Avenues for Employees of Civil and Session Courts, Delhi**

258. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no promotional avenues for the employees of Class III and IV of the Civil and Session Courts, Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the service conditions of the employees of the said courts in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The avenues of promotion for the employees of the subordinate courts in Delhi are meagre at present. The Delhi High Court has formulated draft rules for regulating the conditions of service of the employees of subordinate courts in Delhi; and

providing better avenues of promotion for the Class III employees of these courts. The draft rules are under consideration. The position regarding class IV employees is being examined.

### Crude Import Bill

259. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our crude import bill is likely to touch 6,000 crore mark;

(b) whether his Ministry has made any assessment of the impact of the spiralling crude prices on the current year's import bill;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government have explored some other sources of supply; and

(e) the steps which Government propose to take to meet the alarming situation in the content of the present general price rise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The crude oil bill for 1980-81 will be of the order of Rs. 3100 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In order to reduce imports of petroleum products steps are being taken to reduce their consumption. Some of these are as under:

(i) Curbing inessential consumption of petroleum products.

(ii) Bringing about improvement in the efficient use of petroleum products.

(iii) Substitution of petroleum fuels by indigenously avail-

able coal wherever technically possible without inhibiting industrial production.

(iv) Government have set up a Petroleum Conservation Action Group with a view to devise ways and means to conserve petroleum products.

(v) Government have stepped up exploration and development of oil fields with a view to increasing indigenous production of oil.

### Heavy Load Shedding in Capital

260. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the hot days of May, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has resorted to heavy load-shedding in the capital, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether cases of large scale tripping and mismanagement in the running of the I. P. Station and Badarpur Thermal Power Station have come to notice;

(c) if so, whether he proposes to appoint a high-powered Committee of technical experts to go into the operation of these plants and suggest measures to prevent the entire machinery being thrown out of gear so frequently; and

(d) if not, what other positive measures he proposes to take to set matters right in these Plants?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. KHANI KHAN CHODHURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had to carry out load shedding in the capital on number of occasions during the month of May whenever the power availability was less than the demand. The main reasons for

reduced availability were simultaneous outage of generating units at Badarpur and IP Stations.

(b) There were a number of outages in Badarpur as well as I.P. Stations of DESU. Causes of breakdown have been identified to be of a technical nature which could not be foreseen. There is no mismanagement in running the thermal power stations at IP and Badarpur.

(c) and (d). The overall performance of all the five units at IP Station and the four units at Badarpur has been by and large satisfactory and as such the question of appointing an Enquiry Committee does not arise. Steps have been taken to overcome the technical deficiencies which have been identified.

### **Silent Valley Hydel Project**

261. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has decided to go ahead with the controversial Silent Valley Hydel Project;

(b) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Central Government are committed or propose to finance a part of the project; if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN SHOUDHURI): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of Kerala, in a recent letter to the Prime Minister, has asked for concurrence for going ahead with the Silent Valley Hydel Project. In view of the serious reservations expressed by environmentalists and ecologists about the

degradation that would occur if the Project is executed, the Prime Minister had suggested that the work should be suspended in order that the ecological aspects of the project may be fully studied.

### **Refilling of LPG Cylinders in Udaipur**

262 SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that waiting time for refilling of LPG cylinder in Udaipur (Rajasthan) is nearly one month; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to improve the service?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Due to limited product availability, backlog had developed in Udaipur market recently. The situation has now improved as a result of improved availability of the product in that area.

### **Setting up of Fertilizer Factory based on Rock Phosphate**

263. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal under the active consideration of Government to set up new fertiliser factory based on availability of rock phosphate; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). It is proposed to examine the feasibility of setting up of a phosphatic fertilizer project at a

suitable location in Rajasthan based on the Rock Phosphate available in Jharmarkotra. Details such as the exact location of the project, the product mix, cost of the project, etc. can be firm ed up only after a feasibility report for the project has been prepared and various relevant techno-economic aspects have been studied.

A letter of intent has also been issued to M/s. M. P. Agro Morarji Fertilizers for the setting up of a phosphatic fertilizer project in Madhya Pradesh based on Jhabua rock phosphate.

**Spare L.P.G. Cylinders for BHEL Township, Jhansi**

264. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any letter from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, Jhansi, U.P., for spare LPK cylinders and for refilling facility in their township; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to help the residents in refilling?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Indian Oil Corporation had received a letter from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, Jhansi, U.P. requesting for 150 new LPG connections primarily required for

domestic use as also for use in their hospital, guest-house and laboratory etc.

(b) On account of inadequate product availability Indian Oil Corporation have advised the society that it is not possible presently to release additional LPG connections at Jhansi.

**Availability of Diesel and Kerosene**

265. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the present position of availability of diesel and kerosene in the country and their distribution in the States and Union Territories since January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The diesel and kerosene production in the refineries in the country is supplemented by necessary imports of these products in order to meet the consumption requirements. While the availability of these products at the refinery and the coastal locations is comfortable, their movement to the upcountry locations has been limited by the transport constraints. Due to closure of Bongaigaon and Barauni refineries and intermittent running of Digboi and Gauhati refineries, the indigenous production has suffered. The shortfall has been made up to some extent by imports. However as a result of a number of steps taken, supplies of these products to the States and Union Territories have registered considerable improvement in the last few months as can be seen from the following figures:—

(in '000' tonnes)

	High Speed Diesel	Kerosene
January, 80 . . . . .	707	332
February, 80 . . . . .	715	317
March, 80 . . . . .	780	337
April, 80 . . . . .	783	316
May, 80 . . . . .	838	353
(Allocation)		

**बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन चालान किये गये व्यक्तियों**

266. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई और उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी-कितनी सजा दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब लोग अपनी गरीबी के कारण अपने बच्चों का विवाह छोटी आयु में कर देते हैं और उनका गौना यौवनास्था आने पर किया जाता है और फिर भी उनका चालान बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों में संशोधन करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिबशंकर) : (क) और (ख), बाल विवाह अवरोध अधिनियम, 1929 के प्रवर्तन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है इसलिए उनमें जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु महिलाओं के मामले में 15 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 18 वर्ष और पुरुषों के मामले में 18 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 21 वर्ष करने तथा इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों अन्वेषण के सीमित प्रयोजन के लिए संज्ञेय बनाने के उद्देश्य से 1978 में बाल विवाह अवरोध अधिनियम, 1929 का संशोधन किया गया था । यह अवयस्क बालकों के फायदे के लिए एक सामाजिक विधान है और इस प्रक्रम पर विधि में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रयास प्रतिगामी बीम होगा ।

**उपभोक्ताओं के विषय सोफ्ट कोक और हार्ड कोक का मूल्य**

267. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा, शक्ति और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उपभोक्ताओं को सोफ्ट कोक और हार्ड कोक किस भाव पर उपलब्ध हो रहा है और 1975 में उसका भाव क्या था ;

(ख) क्या इस बढ़े हुए मूल्य पर सभी कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे उपभोगताओं को अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गजो खान चौधरी) :** (क) हार्ड कोक तथा सोफ्ट कोक की 1975 की कीमतें और इस समय लागू कीमतें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

(₹० प्रति मीट्रिक टन)

	1975 में संशोधन के बाद	1980 में
	₹०	₹०
सोफ्ट कोक	86.00	110.00
हार्ड कोक प्रीमियम का उत्पाद	327.00	430.00
बीहाइव हार्ड कोक प्री- मियम	285.00	380.00
बीहाइव हार्ड कोक बढ़िया	214.00	280.00
बीहाइव हार्ड कोक साधारण	170.00	230.00

उपभोक्ताओं को हार्ड कोक में तथा साफ्ट कोक जिस कीमत पर उपलब्ध होता है वह परिवहन के माध्यम तथा कोयला क्षेत्र से उपभोक्ता केन्द्र तक की दूरी पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ख) और (ग), परिवहन के पर्याप्त साधन न मिलने के कारण उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला पहुंचाना संभव नहीं हुआ । फिर भी, साफ्ट कोक तथा हार्ड कोक के संचलन हेतु वैगनों की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए रेलवे के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है । साफ्ट कोक तथा हार्ड कोक अपेक्षाकृत निकटवर्ती स्थानों तो सड़क द्वारा भी भेजा जा रहा है ।

घाटों में चल रहे राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड

268. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में घाटों में चल रहे विद्युत बोर्डों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक विद्युत बोर्ड पर कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन विद्युत बोर्डों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान विद्युत बोर्ड पर इस समय केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दिया गया कोई ऋण बकाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो वह राशि कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए०बो०ए० गनौ खान चौधरी) : (क) जिन राज्य बिजली बोर्डों का गाटा हुआ है (ग्राम विद्युतिकरण संबन्धी आर्थिक सहायता को हिसाब में लगाकर), उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं। प्राप्त हुए जिन वर्षों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है वे वर्ष कोष्ठों में दिए गए हैं :—

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) गुजरात        | (31 मार्च, 1979) |
| (2) हरियाणा       | —वही—            |
| (3) हिमाचल प्रदेश | —वही—            |
| (4) उड़ीसा        | —वही—            |
| (5) उत्तर प्रदेश  | —वही—            |
| (6) पश्चिम बंगाल  | —वही—            |
| (7) असम           | (31 मार्च, 1978) |
| (8) मेघालय        | (31 मार्च, 1977) |

(ख) देनदारी की राशि देय व्याज की संचयी राशि है जिसके लिए ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित ऋणों के लिए पर्याप्त ऋणशेष न होने के कारण उक्त राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा व्यवस्था

नहीं की जा सकी। देनदारी की राशि नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

राज्य बिजली बोर्ड	ऋण	लाख रुपये में
(1) गुजरात	31-3-1979	4971
(2) हरियाणा	31-3-1979	6636
(3) हिमाचल प्रदेश	31-3-1979	1908
(4) उड़ीसा	31-3-1979	3891
(5) उत्तर प्रदेश	31-3-1979	28300
(6) पश्चिम बंगाल	31-3-1979	1615
(7) असम	31-3-1978	3175
(8) मेघालय	31-3-1977	1429

अन्य राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के सम्बन्ध में तिथि अनुसार 31-3-1979 को संचयी व्याज जिसके लिए ऋणशेष पर्याप्त न होने के कारण राज्य बिजली बोर्ड व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके, निम्नानुसार है :—

राज्य बिजली बोर्ड	लाख रुपये में
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3981
2. पंजाब	9243
3. केरल	2055
4. बिहार	5327
5. मध्य प्रदेश	182

भारत सरकार राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सीधे ही कोई निधि नहीं देता है।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड पर इस समय केन्द्र सरकार का कोई ऋण बकाया नहीं है (क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को ऋण देती है न कि सीधे ही राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को।)

(घ) ऊपर (ग) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Take over of Coal Mines**

269. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take over all coal mines which are being operated illegally in Bihar at present; and

(b) if so, the details and what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) According to information available, at present no coal mine is being operated illegally in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

**Functioning of Modern Fertilizer Plants**

270. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the modern fertilizer plants functioning in India at present State-wise;

(b) whether these plants are sufficient to meet the fertilizer requirements of the additional population in the coming decades; and

(c) if not, the arrangements Government have made to increase the production of organic and chemical fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A statement giving the State-wise location and capacity of the major fertilizer plants producing nitrogenous, complex and phosphatic fertilizers is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As part of a large scale programme to augment indigenous fertilizer capacity, 9 large sized fertilizer projects are at present under implementation. While the fertilizer capacity would substantially increase with the implementation of these projects, the production would still inadequate to meet the demand for fertilizers in future. It is, therefore, proposed to take up further programme for expansion of fertilizer capacity in the country. It has already been decided to set up 5 large sized gas based fertilizer plants, two each at Thal in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat based on the gas available from the Bombay High/Bassein structure, and one plant at Namrup in Assam based on the gas available from the oil fields of ONGC and Oil India Limited. Besides, M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers Ltd. are setting up a large sized fuel oil based fertilizer plant at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.

It is also proposed to take up a few large sized phosphatic fertilizer projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan with a view to narrowing the gap between the demand and indigenous production of phosphatic fertilizers.

Emphasis is also being laid by the Ministry of Agriculture on maximum exploitation of the potential for production of organic fertilizers including compost, bio-gas development, use of bio-fertilizers, sewage/sullage utilisation, etc. Large sized mechanical compost plants have also been set up in various urban areas such as Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Jaipur; the plants at Delhi and Kanpur are nearing completion. About 80,000 bio-gas plants are reported to have been set up in the country. Necessary guidelines have also been sent to the State Governments for giving a substantial push to the programme for organic fertilizers.



## Statement

## Details of Major Fertilizer Plants in Operation

State	Name of Plant	Capacity (in '000 tonnes)	
		Nitrogen	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	Namrup I	45	..
	Namrup II	152	..
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag	84	104
Bihar	Sindri Modernisation (including old plant)	219	..
	Sindiri (Rationalisation)	..	150
	Barauni	152	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	Goa	171	42
Gujarat	Baroda	236	50
	Kalol/Kandla	215	127
Haryana	Panipat	235	..
Kerala	Udyogamandal	82	44
	Cochin I	152	..
	Cochin II	40	114
Karnataka	Mangalore	156	..
Maharashtra	Trombay	90	45
	Trombay IV	75	75
Orissa	Rourkela	120	..
Punjab	Nangal	80	..
	Nangal Expansion	152	..
	Bhatinda	235	..
Rajasthan	Kota	152	..
	Khetri	..	90
Tamil Nadu	Neyeli	70	..
	Madras	176	112
	Ennore	16	10
	Tuticorin	258	73
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	207	..
	Gorakhpur	131	..
	Varanasi	10	..
West Bengal	Durgapur	152	..

### Proposal to abolish Radio Licence Fee

271. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abolish licence fee for single band radio and transistors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal on these lines under consideration.

(b) Details have not yet been worked out.

### Winding of Rehabilitation Department

272 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to wind up the Department of Rehabilitation;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal for proper rehabilitation of lakhs of refugees in West Bengal from the State Government;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government on the proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no proposal before Government to wind up the Department of Rehabilitation at present.

(b) no, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

### पेट्रोल उत्पादन के स्रोत

273. श्री श्रीवासा साई : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में पेट्रोल का कुल कितना स्टॉक है और वे कब तक चलेगा ;

(ख) पेट्रोल उत्पादन के स्रोत क्या हैं और उत्पादित पेट्रोल की मात्रा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या पेट्रोल का उत्पादन करने वाले सभी केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियन्त्रित है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं तो गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन्हें अपने नियन्त्रण में रखने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) देश में पेट्रोल का मौजूदा स्टॉक एक महीने में थोड़ा अधिक की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख) बांग्लादेश को छोड़ कर देश की अन्य सभी पाठ्यशालाओं में पेट्रोल का उत्पादन किया जाता है। इसके मासिक उत्पादन में इस प्रकार से सामंजस्य किया जाता है ताकि इस उत्पादन के लिए देश की मांग की पूर्ति हो जा सके। यह मान प्रति माह लगभग 1,30,000 मी० टन से कुछ अधिक है।

(ग) देश में पेट्रोल का उत्पादन करने वाला दस शोधनशालाओं में से 9 शोधनशालाएँ सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं। शेष एक शोधनशाला की उत्पादन प्रणाली पर भी सरकार का नियंत्रण है।

(घ) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक मात्र शोधनशाला दिग्बोर्ड में भ्रमण तेल कम्पनी की है।

(ङ) भ्रमण आयल कम्पनी को सरकारी अधिकार में लेने के लिए बात-चीत जारी है।

### राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी

274. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में बिजली की भारी कमी को पूरा करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा कोई उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार कुछ नए बिजलीघर स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है?

ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए.बो.ए.० गंगी खान चौधरी) : (क) सामान्यतः, राजस्थान स्वयं अपने ही विद्युत उत्पादन से, भाखड़ा व्यसा प्रबंध बोर्ड से अपने हिस्से से तथा राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के न्यूक्लीय केन्द्र में होने वाले विद्युत उत्पादन में अपने ही आवश्यकता पूर्ण कर लेता है। तथापि, जब राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना की यूनिट खराब हो जाती है तब स्थिति संकटपूर्ण हो जाती है। जिस अधि के दौरान राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना की यूनिट काम नहीं करती उस समय बदरपुर से राजस्थान की विद्युत पारेषित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं, जो बदरपुर इन्द्रप्रस्थ में विद्युत उत्पादन के स्तर पर निर्भर करती है। भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड प्रणाली से विशिष्ट सहायता के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(ख) कुल 440 मेगावाट (ताप विद्युत) तथा 140 मेगावाट (जल विद्युत) क्षमता की नई यूनिटें राजस्थान में निर्माण की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं। इसके अनतिरिक्त, 344 मेगावाट की अनतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्कीमों की भी केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है।

दिल्ली में पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

275. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने विभाजन के पश्चात् पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से भारत आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास हेतु वर्ष 1962 में 190.23 लाख रुपये की एक योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किन व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास किया गया और

किन स्थानों पर उनका पुनर्वास किया गया और 150 से 200 वर्ग गज, 160 वर्ग गज से 80 वर्ग गज और 40 वर्ग गज के प्लाटों का आवंटन करते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया है और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के लिए आवंटित समूची राशि व्यय की गई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भाई परमानन्द कालोनी में 700 मकानों का निर्माण किया गया था और डा0 मुखर्जी नगर में 160 वर्ग गज के 1257 प्लाटों का विकास किया गया था। इन्हे पात्र परिवारों को आवंटित कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दो मकान अस्थाई रूप में कार्यालय के रूप में प्रयोग में लाए गए हैं। 1978 में योजना का मशौधित किया गया था जिसमें प्लाटों का आवंटन निम्न प्रकार से करने की व्यवस्था की गई—

(i) हडसन औटम लाइनो के मकानों में रह रहे प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार को 160 वर्ग गज का प्लाट।

(ii) हडसन औटम लाइनो की बैरको में रह रहे प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार को 80 वर्ग गज का प्लाट।

(iii) हडसन औटम लाइनो में रह रहे 204 अनाधिकृत परिवारों के प्रत्येक परिवार को 40 वर्ग गज का प्लाट

(ग) 1978-79 तक आवंटित 182.87 लाख रुपये की राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है।

### Decision to import Power Plants

276. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow import of power plants that are produced in the country by such Public Sector Units as Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) which among the SEBs were representing before the Ministry to allow such imports and what were their reasons; and

(d) whether Government have studied the maintenance aspects of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited produced generators by State Electricity Boards; if so, what were the results; if not, whether Government propose to undertake such study?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The import policy of the Government of India allows for invitation of global tenders for import of power generating equipment. The recommendations made on the basis of these global tenders are to be considered by an Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Heavy Industry which examines the recommendations before giving final clearance.

(b) The decision to place power generating equipment on the list of imports through open general licence was taken when the import policy for the year 1978-79 was finalised and has continued ever since. The decision was taken with the objective of improving the efficiency and cost competitiveness of the Indian capital goods industry and the consequent need to provide progressive and selective exposure of indigenous manufacturers to international competition and achieving in the process the requisite optimisation in scales of production as also process and production technology.

(c) under the above policy Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana State Electricity Boards have made requests to the Empowered Committee for the import of power generating equipment. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab State Electricity Boards, and Neyveli lignite Corporation have shown interest in importing power generating equipment. The National Thermal

Power Corporation is importing thermal generating sets for its projects on the basis of global tendering required under the provision of the I.D.A. Credit being received for the project.

(d) Studies relating to the Operation, Maintenance and Performance of Power Stations are undertaken under the aegis of the Central Electricity Authority from time to time and these include power stations using BHEL generators also. Such studies help in identifying measures necessary for improving the performance of power stations.

### Pre-Poll Violence in Nine States

277. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were unprecedented pre-poll violence during the month of May, 1980 in the nine States where the Assembly elections were held;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in Bihar alone pre-poll violence has taken a toll of over 10 killed and several hundred wounded;

(c) if so, the total number of deaths in these States;

(d) what were the main reasons for this unprecedented pre-poll violence; and

(e) whether any booth capturing in any States took place?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e) The required information is not readily available and is being collected.

**Proposal from France to explore Coal Deposits in India and to develop alternative sources of Energy**

278. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France has indicated its willingness to help India to explore its coal deposits and buying back part of the production;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it has indicated its willingness to assist India in a big way in its energy resources development programme;

(c) whether France has also indicated its willingness to assist India in developing alternative sources of energy and commission of energy; and

(d) if so, India's reaction thereto and when the final agreement is likely to be reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes. France has indicated its willingness to help India in developing Coal deposits. They have also shown interest in purchase of coal from India. Proposals have been received from a French Company for assistance in developing three mining projects.

(b) to (d). There are also agreements for research and development in the field of nuclear power production, and renewable energies, like, Solar energy, wind energy etc.

A nuclear power station is in an advanced stage of construction at Kalpakkam and two heavy water plants have been set up with French Assistance. Central Electricity Authority and Electricity de France have identified several areas for collaboration in the field of generation and transmission of electricity. EDF France have

recently sent a proposal to CEA for providing assistance in the field of Tidal Power Development.

**Committee on Judicial Reforms**

279. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering a proposal to set up a 3-Member Committee under a Supreme Court Judge to go into the question of judicial reforms in the country;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up;

(c) what are the main objects of this proposed Committee;

(d) whether the Committee will also be asked to examine the Law Commission's report on arrears in High Courts and Supreme Court and recommend measures for the expeditious disposal of cases; and

(e) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). A proposal to set up a Committee to go into the question of judicial reforms is under consideration.

**Import of Petroleum Products due to Assam Oil Blockade**

280. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam oil blockade since January had compelled Government to import additional tonnes of kerosene, diesel and fuel amounting upto 2,80,000 tonnes;

(b) if so, what was the total quantity imported during the last year;

(c) to what extent petroleum shortage arising out of the shut down of four refineries since January has been met; and

(d) what are the total quantity demanded by the States and to what extent their demands have been met?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Additional imports of HSD and Kerosene to the extent of about one million tonnes have been made between January and May, 1980 over and above what was planned before the beginning of the Calender Year for this period on pro-rata basis. This additional import has been made due to inter alia, the short fall in production in the three refineries in Assam and the Barauni refinery in Bihar.

(b) Our total imports of HSD and Kerosene during 1979-80 were 3.6 million tonnes.

(c) In the case of petroleum products like Naphtha, Low-Sulphur Heavy Stock and Raw Petroleum Coke, it has not been possible to make good the shortfalls as a result of closure of the 3 refineries in Assam and Barauni refinery in Bihar. However in the case of diesel and kerosene, the loss is being made up, to the extent possible, by importing finished products and by moving the same to the areas affected by the closure of these refineries. The quantum of imports of these two products is already indicated in the reply to part (a) above.

(d) It is not possible to estimate the demand of diesel and kerosene for different States and Union Territories. The details of allocations made to the States and Union Territories for the months of April and May, 1980 are given below:—

(Figures in 000 MT<sup>S</sup>)

Product	Allocations for April 80	Allocations for May 80
High Speed Diesel Oil	836	858
Kerosene	348	353

### **Second Stage of the Idukki Hydro-Electric Project**

281. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAN-DASAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute prevailing in regard to the technical collaboration of the second stage of the Idukki Hydro-Electric Project between the Central and the State Government;

(b) if so, what is the dispute;

(c) who has given the technical collaboration in the first stage of the project of Idukki; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to allow the State Government of Kerala to have the same technical collaboration as regard to the second stage also?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):** (a) to (d). The question of importing the generating equipment for Idukki Stage-II from Canada is under active consideration. Before a final decision is taken the pros and

cons of indigenous supply will be examined carefully.

### Number of Hydro-Electric Projects pending Clearance

282. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAN-DASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of hydro-electric projects which are pending before the Government for clearance;

(b) the reasons for the delay on the part of the Central Government for their clearance; and

(c) when are the Government likely to give clearance for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Details of hydro-electric schemes pending for clearance are at Annexure-I.

(b) and (c). All schemes costing over Rs. 1 crore have to be techno-econo-

mically approved by the Central Electricity Authority. On receipt of such schemes, copies are sent to the various specialised technical branches in the Central Electricity Authority for their expert comments. The Central Water Commission also examines the adequacy and correctness of basic hydrological data, water use aspect, the hydro-potential, planning, installed capacity, coordinated operation cost benefits, etc. Clearance are also obtained from the project authorities wherever required. On receipt of all such information, the schemes is then placed before the CEEA for consideration and according techno-economic clearance.

Simultaneously, hydro project are also appraised by the Environmental Appraisal Committee in the Department of Science and Technology from environmental angle. In the circumstances, the complete examination of the project reports from various aspects takes longer time. However, the progress of examination of the various schemes is watched closely and efforts are made to clear the schemes within the shortest possible time.

### Statement

### Annexure

*Annexure referred to in reply to Part (a) of unstarred Question B No. 282 for answer in the Lok Sabha on 10-6-1980 regarding number of Hydro Electric Projects pending clearance*

Scheme	State	installed capacity (MW)	Date of approval by CEA	Present status of technical examination
1	2	3	4	5

#### A. Projects cleared by CEA but awaiting clearance from DST/Planning Commission

##### Northern Region

1. Maneri Bhali St. II	U. P.	3 × 52 = 156	Aug. '77	Planning Commission has been requested to accord investment decision.
2. Thein	Punjab	4 × 120 = 480	Feb. '79	Decisions regarding execution, financing and on sharing of benefits are pending.

1	2	3	4	5
3. UBLC St. II . . .	Punjab	3 × 15 = 45	Feb. '79	Do.
4. Dul-Hasti . . .	J. & K.	3 × 130 = 390	May '79	PIB Memo is under examination.
5. Nathpa Jhakti . . .	H. P.	6 × 170 = 1020	Feb. '80	Decisions regarding execution and financing are pending, after which PIB Memo will be prepared
6. Anoop Garh . . .	Rajasthan	6 × 15 = 9	March '80	Planning Commission has been requested to accord investment decision.
7. Uri . . .	J. & K.	4 × 120 = 480	March '80	Decisions regarding execution and financing are pending.
<b>Western Region</b>				
8. Pawana . . .	Maharashtra	1 × 10 = 10	Nov. '78	Planning Commission has been requested to accord investment decision.
<b>Southern Region</b>				
9. Nagarjunasagar St. II	A. P.	3 × 100 = 300	Feb. '80	Do.
10. Sirsajam St. III . . .	A. P.	3 × 110 = 330	March '80	Deptt. of Science and Technology's clearance is awaited.
11. Pochampad . . .	A. P.	3 × 9 = 27	March '80	Do.
12. Silent Valley . . .	Kerala	2 × 60 = 120	Feb. '79	in view of serious reservation expressed by environmentalists and ecologists all over the world, the matter is under re-examination.
13. Lower Mettur . . .	Tamil Nadu	8 × 15 = 120	Nov. '78	Revised project report has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in May, 1980.
14. Kundah P.H.V. Ext 1.	Tamil Nadu	1 × 120 = 20	March '80	Planning Commission has been requested to accord investment decision.



बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये निमित्त बांधों का  
नियमित निरीक्षण

283. श्री कमला मिश्र सधुकर : क्या  
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण  
के उद्देश्य से निमित्त बांधों, गण्डक परियोजना  
तथा बिहार की अन्य सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को  
नियमित निरीक्षण करने के लिए अलग से कोई  
विभाग नहीं बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक बांध का उसके  
निर्माण पूर्व होने की तिथि से निरीक्षण प्रारम्भ  
करने पर विचार कर रही है तथा डिजाइन,  
ड्राइंग और निर्माण आदि के समस्त आंकड़ों को  
बांध के पूर्ण हो जाने तक ठीक ढंग से रखने पर  
विचार कर रही है जिनसे कि निरीक्षण के समय  
इनका उपयोग किया जा सके ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या  
प्रतिक्रिया रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय) :

(क) से (ङ) : राज्य सरकार ने सूचित  
किया है कि राज्य में बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं  
और अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए निमित्त बांधों  
के नियमित निरीक्षण के लिए सिंचाई विभाग  
जिम्मेदार है, और यह कार्य इन निर्माण-कार्यों  
के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए नियुक्त अधि-  
कारियों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है।  
इस प्रयोजन के लिए अलग से कोई विभाग नहीं  
है। राज्य सरकार आवश्यक निरीक्षण करने के  
लिए इस प्रबन्ध को पर्याप्त समझती है। राज्य  
सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि अभिकल्प  
संगठनाध्यक्ष (डिजाइन कम्प्यूटेशन), ड्राइंग आदि  
को सिंचाई विभाग के सम्बन्धित अभिकल्प-संघ  
में रखा जाता है और अनुमानों और निर्माण-  
कार्यों के रिकार्ड सम्बन्धित निर्माण प्रभागों में  
रखे जाते हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में  
अलग से एक सलाहकारी व-सुरक्षा सेवा संगठन  
का गठन किया है। यह संगठन राज्य सरकारों  
के अनुरोध पर उन्हें बांधों और अन्य हम्बद्ध  
संरचनाओं की सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित मामलों में  
सहायता देता है और राज्य सरकारों को उपयुक्त  
सुझावों/सलाहों का प्रदाय करने में सहायता और मार्ग-  
दर्शन प्रदान करता है।

News Item captioned 'Most of Bihar  
Goes Powerless'

284. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MA-  
DHUKAR: Will the Minister of  
ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND  
COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware  
of the news item published in the  
'Patriot' dated 31st March, 1980 un-  
der the caption 'Most of Bihar goes  
Powerless';

(b) if so, the causes of the grave  
power shortage in Bihar;

(c) whether Government propose  
to hold an enquiry in this matter;

(d) if so, when and how; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND  
COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI): (a) to (e). Government  
is aware that there was drastic reduc-  
tion in generation in thermal power  
station at Patratu in Bihar on 31st  
March, 1980. This was due to failure  
of a lightning arrestor and consequent  
tripping of all the units of the Station.  
Departmental enquiries revealed the  
incident to be of normal technical na-  
ture which did not call for any special  
enquiry by Government of India.

Additional television Centres for  
Rural Areas

285. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL: Will the Minister of INFOR-  
MATION AND BROADCASTING be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-  
sidering to set up additional televi-  
sion centres to provide this facility  
to the rural areas of the country;  
and

(b) if so, at what places such new  
centres, either for relay or direct  
telecast, are likely to be set up dur-  
ing the period from 1980-84?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). The following approved schemes of the original 6th Plan which have been sanctioned or are under process for sanction are expected to be completed by 1982-83:—

Full-fledged TV centres;

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Bangalore.
3. Trivandrum.
4. Jaipur (Studio Building).

Relay centres:

1. Panaji.
2. Madurai.
3. Asansol
4. Kasauli.

Programme Production Centres:

1. Gulbarga.
2. Muzaffarpur
3. Raipur.

With the commissioning of the above stations and relay centres, there will be considerable increase of TV coverage in the rural areas.

There is a proposal to have a satellite called INSAT which will be out in orbit in 1981. A provision has been made by putting two TV transponders in this satellite. If the ground segment which in a Plan period may cost approximately Rs. 300 crores were to be sanctioned, it would be possible to cover majority of the electrified villages throughout the country by providing them with TV programmes. There is also the possibility of utilising the micro-wave system of the P&T Department for the purpose of relaying TV programmes from major stations for a larger area through relay centres. This proposal is seriously under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Communication. This will also help in covering a large number of rural

areas in the country adjoining the microwave lines.

**Breakdown of various thermal power plants due to inadequate supply of coal**

286. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various thermal power plants in the country had to stop frequently owing to inadequate supply of coal;

(b) if so, is the inadequate supply of coal due to transport difficulties and/or inadequate availability of coal in the country; and

(c) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure that the various thermal power plants in the country do not starve of coal?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) No, Sir. No power station was stopped owing to inadequate supply of coal. However, generation had to be backed down in some of the power stations due to inadequate availability of coal, on some days.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to improve the supply of coal to thermal power stations:—

(i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to power stations.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-ministerial meetings are held periodically to review coal supplies to power stations.

(iii) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations for ensuring availability of coal.

(iv) The Cabinet Committee on the Industrial Infrastructure also keeps a continual watch on the production and movement of coal, particularly to power stations.

#### **Linking of Brahmaputra with Ganga**

287. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to connect water of Brahmaputra with Ganga; and

(b) if so, what is the present stage of this work and how long it is expected to take for completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY). (a) and (b). Under the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement on the sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows (1977), the Governments of India and Bangladesh have agreed that the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission shall carry out investigation and study of schemes relating to the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga, proposed or to be proposed by either Government with a view to finding a solution which is economical and feasible and that the JRC shall submit its recommendations to the two Gov. The two Governments shall consider recommendations within a period of three years. The two Governments shall consider and agree upon a scheme or schemes, taking into account the recommendations of the Joint Rivers Commission, and take necessary measures to implement it or them as speedily as possible.

Accordingly the two Governments exchanged their respective proposals in March 1978. The Indian proposal envisages linking the Ganga with the Brahmaputra by a link canal, supplemented by storages on the Brahmaputra system at the appropriate stage. The Bangladesh proposal envisages building storages on the tributaries of the Ganga in India and in Nepal. The Commission has not yet started the requisite studies.

#### **Drilling operation in Gujarat by Oil and Natural Gas Commission**

288. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new drilling operation in Gujarat State has been conducted by O.N.G.C. during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. ONGC conducted drilling operations at three new places in Gujarat, namely, Poliyad, North Wamej and Laxmanpura, during the last year; i.e. 1979-80.

(b) One well each was drilled on Poliyad and North Wamej structures during 1979-80. No oil and gas flow were observed in these wells during production testing carried out by deep drilling rig. The well on the Laxmanpura structure is still under drilling.

#### **Dams of Narmada Irrigation Project**

289. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present construction position of various dams of Narmada Irrigation Project;

(b) whether Sardar Sarovar Project has been cleared by the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission; and

(c) if not, how long they are expected to take to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Four projects of Gujarat (three major and one medium) and ten projects of

Madhya Pradesh (five major and five medium) in Narmada basin are under

construction. The target date of completion of these projects is given below:

Name of Project	Target date of completion
<b>Gujarat</b>	
1. Karjan (Major)	1985=86
2. Heran (Major)	1985=86
3. Sukhi (Major)	ne 1985=86
4. Rami (Medium)	nearly completed
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
<i>Major</i>	
1. Tawa	1982=83
2. Barna	nearing completion
3. Sukta	1980-81
4. Bargi	1986-87
5. Kolar	VII Plan
<i>Medium</i>	
1. Bichhia Tank	nearly completed
2. Mehgaon Tola	} . . . . .
3. Sakalda	
4. Matiairi Tank	1982-83
5. Choral	1983-84

(b) and (c). The Project report of Sardar Sarovar Project has been received in Central Water Commission from the Government of Gujarat in February 1980. The Project is under examination in the Commission.

is essential. The clearance of this project by the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission is likely to take some time. Expeditious steps are, however, being taken for early clearance of this project.

Sardar Sarovar Project is a major multi-purpose project estimated to cost Rs. 3333 crores with an annual irrigation of 15.257 lakh hectares and installed capacity of 1200 MW of power. Project of such a magnitude requires detailed examination in Central Water Commission and other concerned Central Government Departments. Moreover, the concurrence of other party States who are beneficiary States from this Project, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in regard to planning, share of costs and benefits

**New Board of Directors of National Film Development Corporation**

290. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed new Board of Directors of National Film Development Corporation and if so, what are the names of members;

(b) who among the new cinema directors represented to Government demanding inclusion and consultation with low budget 'non-commercial' 'new cinema' directors and prevention of commercial film-interests being in the new board; and

(c) what was the final decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Proposal for appointment of New Board of Directors of National Film Development Corporation is under consideration. Representations from some quarters, including the new wave film directors, have been received by Government. These representations are being given due consideration before finalising the Board of Directors of NFDC. A list of the new wave film makers who have sent representation in this behalf is annexed.

#### Statement

Names of new wave film directors who have represented against the constitution of NFDC

1. Shri Mani Kaul
2. Shri M. K. Raina
3. Shri Kumar Shahani
4. Shri Kamal Swaroop
5. Shri Ravindra K. Gupta
6. Shri Amit Burman
7. Smt. Anjali Paigarkon
8. Shri Vishnu Mathur
9. Shri Lakshmi C. S.
10. Shri K. K. Mahajan
11. Shri Shakeel Chandra
12. Shri Bimal Dutt
13. Shri Madhusudan
14. Shri Hrishikesh Mukherji
15. Shri Kaif Azmi
16. Shri Suresh Jindal
17. Shri Saeed Mirza
18. Shri Nandan Kudhyadi

19. Shri Naseeruddin Shah
20. Shri Ashok Ahuja
21. Shri W. B. Kamra
22. Kum. Smita Patil
23. Shri Roshan Shahani
24. Smt. Sai Paranjpye
25. Shri Shama Zaidi
26. Miss Deepa Dhanraj
27. Shri Sreedhar Rajan
28. Shri Nitin Sethi
29. Mrs. Dina Pathak
30. Shri M. S. Sathyu
31. Shri Joy Roy
32. Shri Kantilal Rathod
33. Shri Bansi Chandragupta
34. Shri Chidananda Dasgupta
35. Shri C. L. Dheer
36. Shri Govind Nihalani
37. Shri Rajiv Suri
38. Shri Basu Chatterji
39. Shri Muzaffar Ali
40. Shri Baba Majgavkar
41. Smt. Rinki Bhattacharya
42. Shri Bhimsain

खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों का आबंटन बन्द करना

291. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाना पकाने की गैस के नये कनेक्शन देने की प्रक्रिया अनिश्चित काल तक के लिये बन्द कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ईंधन की कमी के कारण लोगों को हो रही परेशानी का देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस प्रक्रिया को कब तक पुनः आरम्भ करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रों (श्री बालेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) नये गैस कनेक्शन 1981 के आर.भ से बम्बई हाई सम्बद्ध गैस से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के निकालने और मयूरा और कोयली शोधनशालाओं में उत्पाद की प्रतिस्वत उपसम्बद्धता हो जाने पर बड़े प्रधिकारिक संख्या में दिये जाने की आशा है।

### विभिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों की पेट्रोल का वितरण

292. श्री छोट्टुभाई नामित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में गत चार पांच महानों के दौरान पेट्रोल वितरण की स्थिति क्या थी ;

(ख) पेट्रोल क वितरण के लिये क्या मां-दंड अपनाया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से छोटे किसानों की विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, तेल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की गई थी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) देश की पेट्रोल की मांग स्वदेशी उत्पादन से पूरी को जाती है और अधिकांश रूप से कुछ एक स्तरों पर समार तत्र और परिवहन समस्याओं के कारण बहुत थोड़ी अवधि के लिये समस्याओं के अलावा इसकी उपलब्धता की कोई समस्या नहीं है ।

(ख) भूतपूर्व में विक्रीय तथा अन्य संबंध घटकों के आधार पर विभिन्न सप्लाई क्षेत्रों में तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा पेट्रोल की आवश्यकताओं के अनुमान तैयार किये जाते हैं । आवश्यकताओं अनुसार इन क्षेत्रों में यह उत्पादन भेजने के लिये मासिक योजना बनाई जाती है ।

(ग) छोटे कृषकों के लिए पेट्रोल उपलब्धता की कोई समस्या नहीं है । जहां तक डीजल का संबंध है राज्य के अन्दर इसका वितरण राज्य सरकारें करती है हमने राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि कृषि को प्राथमिकता दी जाए ।

पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में कोयला खानों के सामने बिजली का भारी संकट

293. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा, सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में कोयला खानों को बिजली के भोषण संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले के उत्पादन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) इस संकट को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनो खान खोशरी) :

(क) जी, हां । बंगाल और बिहार की कोयला खानों को बिजली की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

(ख) ईस्टर्न कोलफील्डस लि० भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और सेंट्रल कोलफील्डस लि० में 1979-80 में कोयले के उत्पादन में 6.62 मिलियन टन हानि होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) बिहार बंगाल क्षेत्र में कोयला खानों को बिजली की सप्लाई में सुधार के लिए किए गए उपायों में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई शामिल है :-

- 1 कोयला खानों को बिजली की सप्लाई को उच्चतर प्राथमिकता देना ।
- 2 दामोदर घाटी निगम में बिजली का अधिक उत्पादन ।
- 3 कोयला क्षेत्रों में लगभग 50 मेगावट क्षमता के ग्रहीत बिजली उत्पादन यूनिट लागाना ।
- 4 खानों के वर्तमान डीजल सैटों से अधिकतम बिजली का उत्पादन ।
- 5 कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में बिजली की वितरण प्रणाली को पुनर्गठित करना ।

दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा बिजली के उत्पादन के लिये नई योजना

294. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा, सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ध्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) योजना को किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वित किया गया था तथा योजना को पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनो खान खोशरी) :

(क) और (ख) दामोदर घाटी निगम की दो नई परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृति

की गई है। नाममात्र 40 मेगावट की संकेत हिल  
जल विद्युत पम्प स्टोरेज परियोजना तथा 200  
मेगावट की बोकारो विस्तार परियोजना। बोकारो  
'ख' विस्तार की 200-200 मेगावट की 2 यूनिट  
तथा संबंधित परिपण लाइनों को भी तकनीकी-  
प्राथमिक दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा  
स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त दामोदर घाटी निगम ने  
निम्नलिखित स्कीमों के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं जिनकी जांच  
की जा रही है :-

- (1) चन्द्रपुरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का विस्तार  
120 मेगावट का एक यूनिट।
- (2) दुर्गापुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का विस्तार  
120 मेगावट का एक यूनिट अर्थात्  
यूनिट 5।
- (3) बोकारो 'ख' केन्द्र का विस्तार चरण  
दो, 200-200 मेगावट के दो यूनिट।
- (4) बर्मों में पंप टरबाइन यूनिटों (3×40)  
मेगावट) की प्रतिष्ठापना।
- (5) पैथन के निकट कल्याणमेश्वरी में अथवा  
बांकुश जिले में भेजिया में प्रथम  
चरण में 32×200 मेगावट वाला एक  
नया विद्युत केन्द्र।

(ग) निर्माणधीन स्कीमों की प्रगति की ध्यान-  
पूर्वक मानीटरिंग की जा रही है।

**Sixty per cent of Coal Mines  
Labourers unfit for hard  
work**

295. SHRI RAMAVATAR SASHTRI:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY AND  
IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60  
per cent of the Coal Mines Labourers  
are not in a position to undertake  
hard-work;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government contem-  
plate to take to overcome those rea-  
sons?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. CHANI  
KHAN CHOUDHURI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Visit abroad by officers of Indian Oil  
Corporation**

296. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will  
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that good  
number of officials of Indian Oil  
Corporation visit abroad every year;

(b) if so, the details of the officials  
who visited abroad during the last  
three years and purpose of the visit;

(c) whether it is also a fact that  
there is no prescribed procedure in  
the matter of selection of officials to  
be sent abroad;

(d) if not, what are the rules etc.  
for the same;

(e) whether seniority of persons  
for sending abroad is maintained in  
every case or pick and choose for-  
mula is applied; and

(f) whether Government will get  
this issue examined to streamline the  
matters?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) A  
number of officers have gone abroad  
for official work.

(b) The officers of Indian Oil Cor-  
poration Limited made a total of 195  
visits abroad in different countries  
during the last three years—71 in  
1977-78, 56 in 1978-79 and 68 in 1979-  
80 in connection with finalising/nego-  
tiating purchase of crude oil and other  
petroleum products, attending to  
international seminars and World  
Petroleum Congress, UNDP training  
export promotion, establishment of  
Lube Blending Plant in Tanzania,

consultancy services, training, arbitration cases, foreign collaboration etc. to promote the business of the Corporation.

(c) to (e). According to procedure prescribed by the Government, foreign tours of the Chief Executives and part-time as well as full-time Directors of the Board of the Indian Oil Corporation require prior approval of Government and those of other officers are approved by the Chairman/Managing Director of the Division concerned. The job requirement rather than seniority of officials is taken into account for the purpose of tours abroad.

(f) Tours abroad by incumbents of top posts and other officers in public enterprises are reviewed by Government from time to time and suitable instructions issued to restrict such tours to the minimum.

**Heavy damage to crops in Midnapur District (of West Bengal) and Balasore (in Orissa) is due to floods in Subarnarekha**

297. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that occasional floods in the Subarnarekha cause heavy damage to crops in Midnapur District of West Bengal and Balasore in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any plan to face the above; if so, what is the same;

(c) in what year this plan was made;

(d) what progress if any, has been made in the implementation of this plan; and

(e) if sufficient progress has not been made in this regard what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION: (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (e). The Government of West Bengal and Orissa have reported that the Subarnarekha causes occasional flooding and heavy damage in Midnapur District of West Bengal and Balasore District of Orissa. A Tripartite Agreement has already been reached by the Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa in August 1978, according to which a flood storage of 0.375 million acre ft. will be provided by Chandil dam in Bihar for flood moderation benefits in West Bengal and Orissa. The Governments of West Bengal and Orissa have also agreed to discuss and plan for the simultaneous and coordinated construction of embankments along the Subarnarekha in consultation with the Central Water Commission, Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport, Government of India. The West Bengal Government has informed that construction of flood embankments on the Subarnarekha for protecting the inundated areas can only be taken up after the Chandil dam is constructed and the intended flood moderation therefrom becomes available.

**Floods in Bara Chowka Basin in Midnapur District of West Bengal**

298. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bara Chowka Basin in Pataspur police station in Midnapur District of West Bengal suffer almost every year from flood caused due to water logging;

(b) whether Government have worked out any plan which will end sufferings of the people of the area;

(c) whether the previous plan in this regard has been changed; if so, why;

(d) how many villages fall within the range of Bara Chowka Basin and what is its population; and



(e) amount of damage (in terms of Rupee) caused by flood in the area, yearwise since 1975 to 1979?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY):** (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Release of water from Farakka barrage for Hooghly in 1980**

299. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY.** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of water did the Hooghly receive from Farakka barrage in the lean months of 1980, month by month;

(b) whether Calcutta and Haldia ports are facing serious problems due to shortage of water; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government have to suggest and work upon to save Calcutta and Haldia?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY):** (a) The withdrawals by India at Farakka for Bhagirathi-Hooghly month by month during the lean months of 1980 are as under:

Month Withdrawals at Farakka (Cuses)

January, 1980	30,278
February, 1980	15, 249
March, 1980	14,271
April, 1980	14,390
May, 1980	25,999

(b) and (c). The low flows this year have proved to be of great disadvantage to the Calcutta Port. The Indian proposal for augmentation of Ganga flows in the dry season has been placed for the consideration of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission along with the Bangladesh proposal. The Government of India are pursuing all possibilities to ensure the full requirements of Calcutta Port.

**Construction of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation of India at Haldia**

300. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the construction of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation of India's factory at Haldia;

(b) what were the various target dates for its completion and start of production therein;

(c) what had been first estimate for its construction and whether the same has been changed again and again; and

(d) if so, how many times the said estimates has been changed and reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Although the project is mechanically complete, the commissioning activities are held up on account of non-availability of power.

(b) The Techno Economic/Feasibility Report for the project placed the target date of September 1976 for commercial production. The project authorities had to revise these targets in the course of actual implementation of the project thrice as given below:—

	1st revision	2nd revision	3rd revision
Commercial production date	1-11-79	1-4-80	1-4-81

(c) and (d). In November, 1971 Government had approved the project at the estimated cost of Rs. 88.03 crores. The revised cost estimates of the project approved in February 1979 were Rs. 228.51 crores, on the basis that commercial production could start by 1-11-79. Since the project could not be commissioned for want of power, the cost estimates are being revised by the Company. The reasons for the increase were:—

(i) Change in scope and original provisions found inadequate

(ii) delay in completion of civil works and delivery of equipments; and

(iii) price escalation.

#### **Request from J. & K. State for Additional Power Supply**

301. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KO. CHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government had requested the Union Government to meet the requirements of about 60 MW of power to cover the present gap and meet future demand;

(b) if so, what is the present generation capacity of the State; and

(c) to what extent it is less than the required one?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). Against an installed capacity of approx. 206.18 MW, the peak demand varies between 150 and 160 MW. During peak hours, about 30-40 MW of assistance is received from Punjab. A quantity of 10 MW

is also being received from the Bhakra System.

A request for an additional 10 MW from Bhakra System has been received. As the Bhakra System is managed jointly by the partner States this request has been recommended to the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) for favourable consideration keeping in view the conditions prevailing in the partner States. A request has also been received for re-allocation of power from the Baira-Siul H.E Project. Since firm commitments have been entered into between the Centre and the various States it would be difficult to alter the allocation without the prior concurrence of the concerned States.

In the past, it has been possible to provide emergency assistance to J & K and this can be done in the future.

#### **Shortage of Petrol and Diesel in Kashmir Valley**

302. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KO. CHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir Valley has been in the grip of acute shortage of oil;

(b) if so, whether shortage of petrol and diesel pushed at least 35 per cent goods and passengers vehicles off the road;

(c) if so, what was the total demand made by the Jammu and Kashmir State in regard to supply of petrol and diesel; and

(d) to what extent demand of the State Government on these items were met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There were reports of shortage of Motor Spirit (petrol) and to a certain extent High Speed Diesel during the 2nd fort-

night of May, 1980. This happened because of transportation constraints but immediate corrective action was taken and supplies arranged for this area. Currently there is no shortage of either petrol or diesel in the valley.

(b) No such statistics are available.

(c) and (d). No specific demand for petrol for the Jammu and Kashmir State was made by the State Govern-

ment. Moreover, in the case of petrol, no State-wise allocations are made. In respect of high speed diesel oil, however the State Government had desired an enhancement of the monthly allocation by about 10000 kilo-litres. Supplies of HSD and petrol to Jammu and Kashmir were maximised within the available transportation capacity and the supplies in May 1980 were considerably higher than May 1979 as can be seen from the following figures of supplies to retail trade:—

(Figures in kilo-litre:)

Product	Supplies in May 1980	Actual supplies in May, 1979	Percentage growth in sales in May, 1980 over the sales in May, 1979
High Speed Diesel	6747	5392	25%
Petrol	1588	1451	9%

#### Effect of decline Coal production in Bihar and other States on Power Generation

303. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that production of coal from mines in Bihar and other States and also production of washed coal from washeries has gone down;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) to what extent power shortage had hit the coal production; and

(d) what are the measures Government propose to undertake to improve the position.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Coal production from the mines in Bihar and other States has not gone down in the current year as compared to last year. The washed coal production is also higher in the current year compared to last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated loss in coal production due to inadequate availability of power in the mines of Coal India in 1979-80 has been estimated at 6.93 million tonnes and in April '80, 0.77 million tonnes. Similarly washed Coal production lost in 1979-80 due to inadequate power has been estimated at 1.12 million tonnes and 86,000 tonnes in April 80.

(d) Steps taken to improve the power situation include improved generation by Damodar Valley Corporation, higher priority in allocation of power to coal-mines, proposal for installation of captive generation units in the mines, and improving the system of power distribution in the coalfields.

#### Things to DVC drifting from bad to worse

304. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had visited Chandrapura, Bokaro and Durgapur

Power Stations on 4th and 5th April, 1980 and had found things in the DVC drifting from bad to worse;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that situation further deteriorated after his visit;

(c) whether it is also a fact that position in Durgapur was worst and one of its units went out of order and generation came down to as low as 40 MW; and

(d) the reasons for the same and steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). The Minister for Energy and Irrigation visited the thermal power stations of the DVC on 4th and 5th April, 1980. The generation at these stations on the above days; as against the average for the month of March 1980 is as given below:—

	In MKWH			
	4-1-80	5-1-80	March 1980 (Total)	March 1980 Average per day
DTPS	2.18	2.28	91.00	2.99
CTPS	5.0	4.31	172.00	5.55
BTSF	1.22	1.10	77.00	2.46
	9.09	8.08	340.00	

From the above figures it will be seen that there has not been any deterioration, but on the contrary there has been improvement, as a result of the Minister's visit.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Special efforts are made to bring back in operation at the earliest, units that are on outage. The services of British experts are being utilised with a view to identifying the problems in depth and evolving suitable remedies. The State Government has been requested to take measures for improving the law and order situation so that personnel with the power stations can work in a more congenial atmosphere.

#### Floating Families in Dandakaranya Development Authority

305. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there were about 1000

floating families in Dandakaranya who were not receiving any assistance from the Dandakaranya Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are non-camp families and are not entitled to any rehabilitation assistance.

#### Drilling Operation in Jawalamukhi, Himachal Pradesh

306. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to resume the drilling operations in the

**Jawalamukhi area of Himachal Pradesh for the location of gas;**

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the drilling operations have been resumed;

(c) if the operations have not been resumed so far, the likely date by which they would be resumed; and

(d) the reasons for which the operations were suspended alongwith the date on which they were suspended?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Question of resuming drilling will be considered only after further studies have been carried out and results evaluated.

(d) Drilling operations were suspended as none of the wells drilled had revealed commercial hydrocarbon accumulations. The drilling operations were suspended on the 31st January, 1979.

#### **Supply of Soft Coke to West Bengal**

**308. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the release of soft coke from the collieries was very slow;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government for speeding up the supplies of coal allotted to West Bengal; and

(c) what are the requirements and supplies of coal to West Bengal during the last three years, month-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) There has been no slow down in the release of soft coke by the collieries.

(b) To speed up supplies of coal allotted to West Bengal, the Railways have been asked to provide more wagons for movement by rail. Steps have also been taken by Coal India to set up coal dumps in Calcutta and West Bengal and to move larger quantities of coal to them both by road any by rail

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Reserves of Coal in Bihar, M.P., Maharashtra and W.B.**

**309. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are huge coal reserves in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of the coal reserves in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal are given below:—

Name of State	Coal field	Estimated total reserves (million tonnes)
Bihar	Jharia	19,521 56
	East Bokaro	4,383 91
	West Bokaro	3,904 28

Name of State	Coal field	Estimated total reserves (million tonnes)
	Giridih	37.28
	North KaranPura . . . .	10,246.52
	South Karanpara . . . .	5,363.20
	Ramgarh . . . .	1,055.56
	Auranga . . . .	118.64
	Butaḡ . . . .	186.78
	Daltonganj . . . .	118.78
	Deograh . . . .	38.30
	Rajmahal . . . .	3,656.73
Madhya Pradesh . . . .	Pench-Kanhan . . . .	895.79
	Tawa Valley . . . .	
	Tawa Valley (Gurgunda area)	119.20
	Pathakhera . . . .	315.67
	Sonhat . . . .	223.43
	Umaria . . . .	46.33
	Korar . . . .	2.96
	Sendurgarh . . . .	40.80
	Hasdo-Arand . . . .	1,742.30
	Kand-Raigarh . . . .	977.07
	Johilla . . . .	143.11
	Bisrampur . . . .	462.18
	Jhagrakhand . . . .	56.50
	Chilimili . . . .	255.58
	Chirimiri . . . .	303.72
	Korba . . . .	794.18
	Sohagpur . . . .	324.46
	Lakhanpur . . . .	250.98
	Mohpani . . . .	1.23
	Singrauli . . . .	10,233.62
Maharashtra . . . .	Chanda-Wardha . . . .	2,207.76
	Umrer . . . .	95.16
	Kamptec . . . .	422.21
	Bander . . . .	90.05
West Bengal . . . .	Raniganj . . . .	27,174.42
	Barjora . . . .	38.76
	Derjeeling . . . .	15.00

**Crisis in Eastern Coalfield Ltd. due to Non-Availability of Diesel, Electricity and Rail Wagons**

310. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the coal industries particularly Eastern Coalfield Ltd. is facing serious crisis due to non-availability of diesel, electricity, Rail wagons etc., and

(b) steps taken by Government to ensure the supply of those things?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken to improve the supply of power, diesel and rail wagons to Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are as under:—

(i) **Power:** To improve the availability of power, the steps taken include improved generation by Damodar Valley Corporation, proposals to instal captive generation units in the mines, allocation of higher priority for power supply to mines and re-organising the distribution system in the coalfields.

(ii) **Diesel Oil:** A higher priority has been given for the allocation of HSD to coal mines.

(iii) **Railway Wagons:** Constant liaison is being maintained with the Railways to maximise loading of wagons. A Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure is also monitoring the level of wagon loading on a regular basis.

**Requirement of High Speed Diesel for Tripura**

311. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement of High Speed Diesel (HSD) for Tripura since January, 1980, month-wise;

(b) how much quantity was supplied to Tripura month-wise since January, 1980;

(c) is there any gap between the two;

(d) if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is not possible to estimate the requirement of High Speed Diesel (HSD) in various States, including Tripura.

(b) The following quantity of High Speed Diesel was supplied to Tripura from January, 1980:

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

January, 1980	360
February, 1980	673
March, 1980	783
April, 1980	844 (Provisional)
May, 1980 (allocation)	1300
June, 1980 (allocation)	1200

(c) and (d). It is not possible to indicate the gap between the requirement and supply of HSD in view of answer

at (a) above. However, shortage of this product has been reported from Tripura because of disruption in sup-

plies following intermittent or continued closures of the three Assam refineries at Digboi, Gauhati and Bongaigaon.

(e) a very close monitoring is being maintained over the supplies of the product to North-Eastern States and Union Territories, including Tripura, in order to ensure maximum availability and equitable distribution of the available product in that area. The refineries at Digboi and Gauhati are functioning now and supplies of petroleum products to Tripura have also started improving.

### **Unprecedented Power Crises faced in Delhi and other parts of the Country**

312. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was a fact that Delhi and other parts of the country experienced unprecedented power shortage in May, 1980;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this unprecedented power shortage;

(c) the total loss suffered by different projects during this period on account of the acute power shortage;

(d) the reasons for this power shortage;

(e) whether Government had made any enquiry to go into the causes of this unprecedented shortage; and

(f) if so, the outcome of such an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (f). Many parts of the country were facing power shortage in May, 1980 due to failure of monsoon during 1979 resulting in low hydro generation, increase in demand from the agriculture sector due to the unprecedented drought conditions, and due to unsatisfactory performance of some of the thermal power stations. Delhi has experienced power shortage

in May, 1980 for a few days when generation at IP and Badarpur were low due to simultaneous outage of units at Badarpur and I.P. Stations. Energy shortage is one of the factors responsible for loss in production. Causes for the present power shortage do not warrant any enquiry, however, close monitoring of the situation is being done by the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power.

### **Cases pending with High Courts and Supreme Court**

313. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrears of cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court have assumed large proportion;

(b) if so, whether according to official figures 600,000 cases were pending in the High Courts of the States upto 30th June, 1979, and 19,000 cases in the Supreme Court on 31st December, 1979;

(c) if so, what is the position upto April, 1980;

(d) whether the main reasons for this is due to large number of vacancies of judges in the various High Courts and Supreme Court; and

(e) what are the other factors responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The number of cases pending in the High Courts was 6,29,722 as on 30th June, 1979 and 6,17,250 as on 31st December, 1979.

The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court as on 31st December, 1979 was 26,831. The requisite information upto April, 1980 is not available at present.

(d) No, Sir.



(e) Many complex factors are responsible for the arrears of cases in courts.

**Power Plants not working in April-May, 1980**

314. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many power plants in the country went out of generation during April and May, 1980;

(b) what were the main reasons for their closure;

(c) whether this was an act of sabotage or due to technical difficulties;

(d) whether many parts of the country greatly suffered due to power shortage; and

(e) what steps have been taken to improve power shortage now?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) 23 hydro generating units and 41 thermal generating units went out of generation during April-May, 1980 for varying periods.

(b) The main reasons for the closure of thermal power generating units were forced outages due to boiler tube failures, trouble in boiler and turbine auxiliaries. In respect to Hydro stations, it was mainly due to planned maintenance and trouble in transmission lines etc.

(c) No established act of sabotage in power stations during April-May, 1980 has come to the notice of the Authorities. The generating units were out due to various technical difficulties.

(d) Restrictions of varying degrees were imposed in various parts of the country due to inadequate supply of power.

(e) A number of long term as well as short term steps have been taken to improve power availability in the

country. These include maximising generation from the existing thermal power stations, supply of quality and adequate quantity of coal to thermal power stations, expediting the commissioning of projects under construction etc.

**Utilisation of flare up Gas from Bombay High**

315. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the low pressure gas which is now being flared in Bombay High can well be used for cooking purposes;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made about the quantum of gas that is now being flared and how much of it can be canned for domestic use; and

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn up for the utilisation of this gas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) For cooking purposes, LPG can be extracted from natural gas whether it is high pressure or low pressure. A gas fractionation plant to extract LPG from this gas is being set up at Uran in Bombay. Simultaneously with the commissioning of this plant, compressing facilities are being provided in the Bombay High North platform, which is under construction, to compress the low pressure gas now being flared and to transport it to Uran along the high pressure gas which is already flowing through the gas trunk pipeline.

(b) At present on an average 0.2 million cubic metres per day of low pressure gas is being flared. Based on the assessment of the quantity of LPG which can be extracted from the gas from the Bombay High field, the fractionation plant under construction at Uran has been designed to process 4 million cubic metres per day of gas.

(c) Yes, Sir. The ONGC is setting up a gas fractionation plant at Uran near Bombay for extraction of LPG from Bombay High gas. The plant is based on the cryogenic process, with a design to fractionate a 50:50 mixture of associated and non-associated gas to the extent of 4 million cubic metres per day.

The production of LPG from this plant is expected to commence in early 1981. Initially, the plant will produce around 3,300 tonnes of LPG per month which is expected to be raised to 10,000 tonnes per month in the second quarter of 1981-82. However, when the plant operates on its full capacity, the LPG recoverable would be around 1,80,000 tonnes per annum and this is expected to be achieved in late 1982.

#### Survey of continental shelf for Oil

316. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of survey of continental shelf for oil has been completed;

(b) if so, the areas that have been covered;

(c) what are the findings regarding prospects of oil in these areas; and

(d) when drilling is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Not yet, sir.

(b) Systematic reconnaissance seismic survey over the Indian continental shelf (upto a water depth of 200 metres) has been completed to the extent of 90 per cent. The areas still to be covered are Saurashtra offshore Basin (Block II-A), off Visakhapatnam-Gopalpur (Block V) and shallow marine part of the Bay of Bengal adjoining the Sunderbans.

(c) Exploratory drilling has been undertaken by the ONGC in 43 structures besides the Bombay High. Out of these 43 structures, oil/gas has been established in 18 structures.

(d) Depending on the availability of suitable rigs, drilling operations in the North Tapti, Kutch Offshore and Mahim offshore areas are planned to be taken up during the current year.

#### Supply of Coal for Kolaghat Power Station

317. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state the details of steps taken by Government to supply coal and wagons to Kolaghat Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): The Scheme for the setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Kolaghat in West Bengal comprising of three units of 210 MW each scheduled to be commissioned progressively during 81-84 is under implementation. Coal for these units is expected to be transported from Raniganj Coalfields to Kolaghat area in South Eastern Railway.

The proposal of West Bengal State Electricity Board for addition of 3x210 MW units proposed to be commissioned gradually during the period 1984-85 to 1986-87 at Kolaghat as an extension of the on-going scheme has been examined by the Central Electricity Authority. The Department of Coal has indicated that coal for these extension units could be available from a new open cast mine in Sonapur Bazari area in Raniganj coalfields.

श्रीयोगिक और ईंधन प्रयोजनों के लिए हार्ड कोक धारि की राज्यवार आवश्यकताएं

318. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या ऊर्जा, और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीयोगिक और ईंधन प्रयोजनों के लिए हार्ड कोक और कोयले की अन्य किस्मों की राज्यवार आवश्यकताओं क्या हैं ;

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कोयले के उत्पादन के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के पूर्व के दो वर्षों से अब तक कोयले के उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण से इस उद्योग में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है और 1979-80 तक रोजगार, कुल व्यय और कुल आय के बारे में वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) देश में कोयले की विभिन्न प्रकार की और विभिन्न उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों की मांग का देखते हुए तथा योजना आयोग के परामर्श से वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए कोयले का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 113.5 मि०टन निश्चित किया गया है। वर्ष के पहली महीनों अर्थात् अप्रैल से मई, 1980 में हुए उत्पादन से पता चलता है कि गत वर्ष के इन्हीं महीना में हुए उत्पादन में इस वर्ष का उत्पादन 2.00 मि० टन अधिक है। दिनांक 1.6. 1980 को खान-मूहाना स्टाक लगभग 14 मि० टन है। उत्पादन की वर्तमान प्रवृत्ति को तथा कोलियरियों के ग्राउंड स्टाक को देखते हुए कहा जा सकता है कि उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतें आमतौर पर पूरी हो जाएंगी।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले के दो वर्षों से लेकर अब तक के उत्पादन के आकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

	मि० टन
1970-71	72.95
1971-72	72.42
1972-73	77.44
1973-74	78.17
1974-75	88.41
1975-76	99.68
1976-77	101.04
1977-78	101.00
1978-79	101.94
1979-80	113.96

(घ) कोल इंडिया लि० में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

	लाख
1-5-73	5.20
1-11-74	5.52
1-4-75	5.99
1-4-76	6.05
1-4-77	5.86
1-4-78	5.84
1-4-79	5.83
1-4-80	6.01

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से वर्ष 1979-80 तक हुए कुल व्यय तथा आय के बारे में ब्योरे एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

### Better utilisation of coal for generating electrical energy

319. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been found out that out of each 100 tonnes of coal burnt in furnaces of thermal power plants at best only 40 to 42 tonnes are fully transformed into electrical energy; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to have better utilisation of the input of coal for generating electricity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a): No, Sir.

(b) Steps are, however, being taken to improve the quality of coal to suit the specifications to which the boilers have been designed as also to reduce heat losses in a power station.

**Electricity from Gobar Slurry**

320. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Head of Chemistry Department of Rajasthan University has succeeded in generating electricity continuously for 1½ months from 1½ kg. of gobar slurry, electrodes and a few connecting wires; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken for commercial exploitation of this research effort?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. CHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a): No, Sir. Some effort is understood to have been made by one of the Professors for generating electricity from Gobar Slurry. No details have been made available nor has any demonstration of the technique been given to prove its technical viability.

(b) Does not arise.

**Technical team for utilisation of West-flowing rivers for Irrigation in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka**

321. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sittings held by the technical team constituted for the purpose of studying the question of utilisation of waters of West-flowing rivers in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka; and

(b) the probable date of completing the Report by this Technical Team?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Six meetings of the Technical Committee have taken place.

(b) Report of the Committee is likely to be finalised by the end of December 1980.

**Scheme for utilization of waters of West-flowing rivers for Irrigation in Tamil Nadu**

322. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the scheme of the Planning Commission for the utilisation of waters of West-flowing rivers for irrigating drought-affected areas in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the salient features of the scheme being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) There is no scheme framed by the Planning Commission for the utilisation of waters of west flowing rivers for irrigating drought affected areas in Tamil Nadu. However, the Planning Commission had constituted a Committee in February, 1978 to assess the water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian sea and their utilization. The terms of reference of this Committee *inter-alia*, include assessment of the water potential of west flowing rivers of the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala for examining the quantum of possible diversion to the East for utilisation in drought affected areas, as also the Dastur Plan.

(b) The Committee has recently taken up the matter pertaining to diversion of west flowing rivers. The relevant data has been called for from the States, which is awaited.

**Views by Czechoslovakian Experts of modifications in Ennore Thermal Power Station**

323. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modifications carried out by BHEL in Ennore Thermal

Power Station in Tamil Nadu have been condemned by the Czechoslovakian experts, who were the designers of the plant; and

(b) if so, the action taken for rectifying the defects in the modifications carried out by BHEL.?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) and (b): The Czechoslovak Design Engineers from the works of M/s. Skoda Ltd. have visited Ennore Thermal Power Station, checked the distribution of heating surfaces in the furnaces of the steam generators and are satisfied with their calculations. Another team of Czechoslovak Power Station Operation Engineers is now expected to visit Ennore in the near future to check the operational practice adopted in this power station.

#### **Delay in clearance of Mettur Thermal Project**

324. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the clearance of the Tamil Nadu Government's proposal of 420 MW Mettur Thermal Project; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite this clearance?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) and (b): The clearance of Mettur Thermal Power Project Report submitted by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was delayed because of delay in firming up the—availability of water because of inter-State angle and also because of delay in confirmation of linkage of coal. The scheme has now been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority at its meeting held on 27th May, 1980 subject to

confirmation for drawal of consumptive water requirement from the river Cauvery for cooling purposes in the project.

#### **कोयला खनन उद्योग के लिये सुरक्षा बोर्ड**

325. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा, सिंचाई और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयला खनन उद्योग के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय सुरक्षा बोर्ड गठित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह बोर्ड कब तक गठित किया जायेगा और इसके सदस्यों के नाम और इस बोर्ड के कृत्य क्या होंगे ।

**ऊर्जा, और कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खान चौधरी) :**

(क) और (ख) : सिद्धान्त रूप में यह निर्णय ले लिया गया है कि एक उच्च स्तरीय "कोयला खान सुरक्षा बोर्ड" स्थापित किया जाये । विचार यह है कि यह बोर्ड, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा के उपायों को समुचित रूप से लागू करने की निगरानी करेगा और सुरक्षा की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार को मलाह देगा कि क्या कदम उठाये जाये । बोर्ड के सदस्यों के संबंध में यथा समय निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

#### **Setting up of a T.V. Relay Centre at Nasik**

326. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision to set up a Television Relay Centre at Nasik in Maharashtra State has been taken;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken;

(c) when the work on this proposed relay station would commence, and when the station is likely to be commissioned; and

(d) the estimated expenditure of the project and the area to be covered by the station?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) to (d). No decision has been taken to set up a Television Relay Centre at Nasik. However, proposals are under formulation for extending TV coverage through P and T microwave links to places en-route the microwave circuits. If this plan materialises, a Relay Transmitter at Nasik could be a possibility.

### Hydro-Electric Projects

327. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDARY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Hydro-electric power units working at present;

(b) the details of hydel projects proposed to be set up in near future;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to start hydel projects for meeting future power requirements of the country;

(d) whether Government propose to carry on talks with the international commercial institutions for finance;

(e) if so, the details;

(f) whether Government propose to enter into negotiations with foreign countries for providing tech-

nical know-how for early completion of hydel projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** (a) Names of the existing hydro electric projects (with installed capacity of 5 MW and above) are at Annex. I.

(b) Presently 56 hydro-electric schemes with total installed generating capacity of 10169.5 MW are under construction and details of these schemes are at Annexure-II.

(c) With a view to increasing the content of hydro generation in the Power Plan for the country, the C.E.A. has identified 72 hydro-electric schemes with a total installed capacity of 132 million KW, of which 7.76 million KW would give benefit during 1985—90. This issue is under active consideration of the Working Group on Power constituted recently by the Planning Commission.

(d) to (g). Financial assistance from the World Bank is already available for power projects. In respect of hydro projects, with a view to upgrading the technology of construction methods, improving the techniques of hydro power planning, etc., foreign know-how will be utilised to the extent necessary and in areas where indigenous capability is not available.

### Statement

Region/State	Name of Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3
<b>Northern Region</b>		
B M.B.	Bhakra-Nangal	1204
B C B.	Dehar Pong	660
		240

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	Giri	60
	Bassi	45
	Baira Siul	120
J. & K.	Mohra	9
	Gandbarbal	15
	Chenani	23
	Upper Sindh	22
	Lower Jhelum	105
Rajasthan	Rana Pratap Sagar	172
	Jawahar Sagar	99
Punjab	Shanan	48
	UBDC-I	45
Uttar Pradesh	Ganga Canal	45.2
	Katima	41.4
	Pathri	20.4
	Matatila	30
	Renganga	198
	Riband	30.0
	Obra	99
	Yamuna St. II	240
	Yamuna St. I	84.75
	Yamuna IV	30
	Garhwel Rishikesh Chilla	72
Nirgajni	5	
Mohamadpur	9.3	

### Western Region

Gujarat	Ukai	300
Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra	Gandhi Sagar	115
	Koyna	880
	Purna	22.5
	Bhatgar	16
	Vir	9
	Vaitarna	60
	Khopoli	72
	Bhirpuri	72
Bhira	141	

### Southern Region

Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar	110
	T.B. Dam	72
	Nizam Sagar	10
	Machkund	114.75
	Upper Sileru	120
	Lower Sileru	400

1	2	3
Karnataka	Shimsha Munirabad Jog Shiva Samudram Bhadra Sharavathy Kalinadi Lignamakki	17.2 27 120 42 33.2 891 135 55
Kerala	Panniar Poringalkuthu Pallivasal Neriamangalam Sengulam Sholayar Sabirigiri Kuttiadi Idukki	30 32 37.5 45 48 54 300 75 390
Tamil Nadu	Pekara Mettur dam Papanasam Moyar Periyar Kundah I-V Mettur Tunnel Sarkarpathy Aliyar Sholayar I & II Kodayar I & II Suruliar	70 40 28 36 140 535 200 30 60 95 100 35
<b>Eastern Region</b>		
Bihar	Kosi Subernarekha	15 65
DVC	Maithon Punchet	60 60
Orissa	Balimela Hirakud	360 270
West Bengal	Jaldhaka	27
Sikkim	Lower Lagyap	
<b>N.E. Region</b>		
Meghalaya	Kyrdemkulai Umiam Umtru	60 65.2
Tripura	Gumti	10



## Statement II

Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)
1. Western Yamuna Canal . . . . .	48
2. Salal . . . . .	345
3. Bassi Extn. . . . .	15
4. Baira Siul . . . . .	180
5. Andhra . . . . .	15
6. Binwa . . . . .	6
7. Rongtong . . . . .	2
8. Bhaba . . . . .	120
9. Shanan Extn. . . . .	50
10. Anandpur Sahib . . . . .	134
11. Mukeriau . . . . .	207
12. Mahi St. I & II . . . . .	140
13. Garhwal Rishikesh Chilla . . . . .	144
14. Yamuna St.-II . . . . .	120
15. Maneri Bhali St-I . . . . .	93
16. Vishnu Prayag . . . . .	262
17. Tehri . . . . .	1000
18. Dehar Extn. . . . .	330
19. Pong Extn. . . . .	120
Sub-Total N.R. . . . .	3331
<b>Western Region</b>	
20. Ukai Left Bank . . . . .	5
21. Kadana . . . . .	240
22. Bodhghat . . . . .	500
23. Koyna Dam P.H. . . . .	40
24. Tillari . . . . .	60
25. Paithon . . . . .	12
26. Bhandardara . . . . .	43.5
27. Bhira Tail Race . . . . .	30
28. Pench . . . . .	160
Sub-Total W.R. . . . .	1140.5

Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)
<b>Southern Region</b>	
29. Nagarjunasagar Pumped storage . . . . .	400
30. Nagarjunasagar R.B. Canal . . . . .	60
31. Srisaillam . . . . .	440
32. Balimela Dam P.H. . . . .	60
33. Donkarayi . . . . .	25
34. Upper Sileru Extn. . . . .	12
35. Kalinadi St-I . . . . .	910
36. Varahi . . . . .	239
37. Gangavali (Bedthi) . . . . .	210
38. Idamalayar . . . . .	75
39. Idukki St-II . . . . .	390
40. Kakkad . . . . .	50
41. Kadamaparai P. S. . . . .	400
42. Servalar . . . . .	20
Sub-Total S.R. . . . .	3390
<b>Eastern Region</b>	
43. Subernarekha . . . . .	130
44. Koel-Karo . . . . .	710
45. Rengali . . . . .	100
46. Upper Kolab . . . . .	240
47. Upper Indravati . . . . .	600
48. Jaldhaka St-II . . . . .	8
49. Ramam St. II . . . . .	50
50. Panchet Hill Extn. . . . .	40
Sub-Total E.R. . . . .	1878
<b>North Eastern Region</b>	
51. Kopili . . . . .	150
52. Loktak . . . . .	105
53. Gumti . . . . .	5
54. Dikhi . . . . .	1
55. Umiam Umtru St. IV . . . . .	60
56. Lower Borpani . . . . .	100
Sub-Total NER. . . . .	421
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	
	10169.5

### Power Breakdowns in Delhi

328. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for the recent power break-downs in Delhi and the steps taken by the authorities to restore the normal supply; and

(b) the impact on the industrial areas in and around the capital?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The recent breakdowns in power supply in Delhi were caused by simultaneous outages of units at IP and Badarpur stations. The outages were caused by damage to the coal conveying system and the coal crushing system at Badarpur thermal power station. The low generation at IP station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was mainly due to planned maintained outage of one of the units and forced outage of another unit. In order to meet the power shortage conditions in Delhi, at the time of low generation from IP and Badarpur, assistance was drawn from BBMB system.

(b) The impact on the industrial areas was confined to the period of load shedding only which had to be resorted to consequent on the breakdowns in power supply. It has not been assessed.

### Shortage and Production of Life Saving Drugs

329. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a severe shortage of life saving drugs like Chloram Phenicol, Erythromycin, Procaine Hydrochloride,

Dapsone, Chloroquin Phosphate and Pas and its salts in the market; and

(b) if so, what are the causes for the shortage and the steps being taken by Government to meet the requirements and to increase the production of these life-saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). There has been some reduction in the production of a few life-saving bulk drugs such as Chloramphenicol Powder, Streptomycin, Erythromycin Stearate, DDS (Dapsone). PAS and its salts and Chloroquin Phosphate during the year 1979-80 as compared to the previous year. In respect of the formulations based on these bulk drugs, there have been no general shortages. Shortages of some branded formulations of these drugs except Chloroquin Phosphate have, however, been received from time to time from various regions. Equivalents are generally available in these cases.

The shortfall in production is due to a number of reasons, such as, power cut, labour unrest, non-availability of some raw materials (like ethylene oxide, caustic soda) and of packaging materials, escalations in the cost of inputs etc.

Government monitors the production of essential bulk drugs as well as availability of vital and life-saving drug formulations. In specific cases of constraints brought to its notice, Government takes remedial measures to the extent possible, as for instance, (a) in respect of non availability of packaging materials Government reduced customs duty on the import of aluminium foil and allowed its liberal imports by including it under OGL, (b) Government allowed switching over to bottle-packing without the requirement of the manufacturers having to approach government for fresh price approval (c) Government arranged the

needed imports of canalised bulk drugs to supplement indigenous production, wherever necessary, these drugs were air-lifted and in respect of certain items, direct imports by actual users were also authorised, (d) a more liberal policy on distribution of canalised drug items has been put into effect. Applications for industrial license/registration letters are cleared on expeditious basis.

Apart from taking steps as indicated above, to ensure adequate availability of bulk drugs and packaging materials required for the manufacture of formulations, wherever shortages of formulations came to the notice of the Government through reports received from State Drug Controllers/Zonal Drug Controllers or otherwise the concerned manufacturers are advised to rush supplies to the areas of shortage.

**Managing Director of Indian Potash Ltd.**

330. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) was there any contravention of the provision of contract of his employment as the Managing Director of Indian Potash Limited; and

(b) the details of the report of the enquiry held by the Company Law Board on the allegations against Messrs. Indian Potash Limited?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). An inspection was ordered into the affairs of the company under Section 209A of the Companies Act to verify certain allegations made by company's employees union, namely, All India Potash Employees Union.

The inspection revealed certain *prima facie* contraventions of the Companies Act and irregularities including irregularity relating to housing

accommodation to the Managing Director of the Company, which have been taken up with the company. The reply of the company is under consideration and appropriate action, as warranted, will be taken.

लेखों को न रखने के लिये दोषी पाई गई कम्पनियों के नाम

331. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण के अधीन ऐसी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जो वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान लेखों के संकलन और रख-रखाव के लिये उचित प्रक्रिया न अपनाते के लिये भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महानेखापरीक्षक द्वारा दोषी पाई गई थी ; और

(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने के लिये इन कम्पनियों के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shiv Shankar. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): About the rigging of elections in Bihar and U.P., drought situation in the country and strike in northern railway, these are very important matters on which I want a debate in this House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. I have allowed a calling attention.

श्री बिलब कुमार नावव (Nalanda): एड जोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया गया है कि चुनावों में सरकार ने... (ब्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Rose (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I could not hear you. There are three issues: rigging of elections in U.P. and Bihar, drought situation in the country and strike in northern railway.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to my chamber and I will discuss it with you. Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT  
AND SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 109(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-812/80.]
- (ii) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Second Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 185 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-813/80.]

A copy of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited and the National Film Development Corporation Limited Amalgamation Order, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 247(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-814/80.]

(3) A copy of Order (Hindi and English versions) published in

Notification No. S.O. 271(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1980 making certain amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1976 in respect of the State of Rajasthan, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-815/80.]

## NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) The Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 299(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1980.
- (2) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 300(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1980.
- (3) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1980.
- (4) The Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 302(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-816/80.]

12.04 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to my chamber. I cannot listen to all of you. Without my permission, you cannot stand up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed. I want to listen to him.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You should hear me first. I gave a notice for adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody wants to speak he must have my permission. I will listen to you one by one if there is a point of order. Mr. Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): There is an adjournment motion regarding elections in Bihar. It is a sheer mockery of democracy..

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have disallowed it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is a sheer mockery of democracy that elections were over on the 31st and results are not yet declared. Why? Government is still sitting tight on it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that adjournment motion. You can see the rules. You can come and discuss it with me in the Chamber, not here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not the adjournment motions on which

we are insisting. We have given call attention; we have given motions under other relevant rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thought that you were the Speaker here; but there are super-Speakers here.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no super-Speakers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly bear with me. I am speaking on behalf of the opposition and there will be the least embarrassment to the Chair..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to my Chamber; we can discuss it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Through the adjournment motion which we have tabled, we are seeking to get some opportunity from you, in any form, to discuss something which has been unprecedented. Never before has this happened. Polling was over in Bihar on 31st. The results are not yet announced.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give call attention notice. We can consider this

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The whole thing has been manipulated, apart from attempts at booth capturing, scandalous things are happening. The district magistrate himself has captured the booth at Harlakhli.

MR. SPEAKER: We can consider it, we can discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Such things have never happened in this country before.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have full opportunity; do not worry.

Secretary.

## ASSENT TO BILLS

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I lay on the Table following twenty-six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 12 March, 1980:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1980.
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1980.
3. The appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
4. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1980.
5. The Finance Bill, 1980.
6. The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Bill, 1980.
7. The Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
8. The Assam Appropriation Bill, 1980.
9. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
10. The Madhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1980.
11. The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
12. The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1980.
13. The Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
14. The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1980.
15. The Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
16. The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1980.
17. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
18. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1980.

19. The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
20. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1980.
21. The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
22. The Rajasthan Appropriation Bill, 1980.
23. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
24. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1980.
25. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.
26. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1980.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills, passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 12 March, 1980:—

1. The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1980.
2. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

12.12 hrs.

## RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO** (Mormugao): During the last session I had given notice of privilege motion. This is pending for more than two months or so. Will you kindly let us know what has happened to it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is under consideration. We will let you know.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** When will you let us know?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Very shortly,

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** (Diamond Harbour): I gave a motion against Shri Eduardo Faleiro for going to the press about his privilege motion which was not admitted. What has happened to that?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now Call Attention Motion. Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

**श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (प्रल्मोड़ा) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 222 और 223 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिया है कि माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं और लोकदल के नेता हैं, उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है जो प्रखबारों में 3 तारीख में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में आया हुआ है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"Parliament has become irrelevant and it is becoming..."

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is under consideration. (*Interruptions*). Nothing more.

**श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में क्या हुआ है ?

यह सदन की प्रवृत्तमानना का प्रश्न है ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have asked for explanation. It is under consideration please.

**श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है, वह तो उत्तर 2 महीने तक भी नहीं देगे।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now Call Attention Motion. Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Over ruled. Nothing doing. I have done it.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why do you not listen? No.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why do you pursue when I have not allowed it? No, not allowed.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagalpur): It applies to all of us. When Parliament is irrelevant, why should we sit here? You must reply to the question. What has happened to that?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is what it is.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** All of us are sitting here. We are not irrelevant.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Members of the House should realise the responsibility also. They should cooperate also.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** That is why I am asking you—If we are irrelevant, what is the responsibility? There is no responsibility for us. We want to know what happened to that which he stated that Shri Charan Singh said. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is under consideration.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** That is all right. For how long? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** It takes time.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** He cannot be allowed two months.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not that much.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** You must tell us what is the reasonable time?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will take my time. I cannot tell off hand.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** What is the reasonable time for that? There should be a limit for that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Very shortly I will do. Very shortly.....

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Will we wait for two months for that?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It will be done very shortly. (*Interruptions*) I am seized of the situation. I have to take facts into consideration and then give some decision. Let the facts come to me. Then I will decide. Everything will be done according to rules.

Now Calling Attention Motion.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मान्यवर,  
टाइम तो बता दीजिए कि कब तक ?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What about discussion on the drought condition prevailing in the country? There will be calling attention.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will be discussing it. Do not worry. We will be discussing drought, do not worry.

Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not allowing you any more. Nothing should go on record without my permission.  
(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now Calling Attention Motion. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** We should be more co-operative. This will not take us anywhere. Please sit down. Please take seats. We must co-operate. We have to attend to the business. The hon. Member are talking and having verbal exchanges. It is not good.

12.15 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED BURNING OF SOME HARIJANS IN ALMORA DISTRICT OF U.P.**

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur):** I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

'Reported burning of some Harijans in village Kafalta, in Almora District of Uttar Pradesh on 9 May, 1980.'

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** Sir, The Government deplore the ghastly incident which occurred on the 9th May, 1980 in Kafalta village of Almora District, Uttar Pradesh in which 14 Harijans were killed.

According to the report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the incident took place on the evening of 9th May, 1980, when a Harijan *barat* consisting of about 40 persons from village Biralgaon, approaching village Kafalta, en route to village Pipna, were asked by upper caste villagers to take the bridegroom on foot through the village. On this, altercation ensued between the *barat* party and the people of this predominantly "upper caste" village, Harijans ran for shelter and some found refuge in the house of one Shri Nar Ram, a local Harijan. This house was set on fire by "upper caste" villagers. Some succumbed to burn injuries on the spot. Some others who ran in different directions were chased and beaten to death by lathi blows, stone blows



[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

and some by sharp-edged weapons. 14 Harijans and one "upper caste" Hindu were killed in the incident.

Senior officials of the State Government visited the place of incident. A special team of the State C.I.D. officers was entrusted with the investigation of this case. Out of the 33 accused who were named in the case registered in this connection, 30 accused have been arrested. Chargesheet against 26 "upper caste" men accused under Sections 147/148/149/436/302 IPC and 4 "upper caste" women accused under Sections 4(4)/4(10)/7 PCR Act were submitted on 26th May, 1980. One "upper caste" accused had been killed in the incident. The remaining two are yet to be arrested, against whom action under Sections 82/83 Cr. P.C. is being taken. In the case registered in connection with the murder of one "upper caste" person, evidence was available against three Harijans out of whom two had been killed in the incident. Chargesheet has been submitted on 26th May, 1980 against the remaining one Harijan accused under Sections 147/148/302 IPC.

The State Government have been asked to move the High Court for appointment of a Special judge for trial of this case on day to day hearing basis.

The Home Minister visited village Biralgaon and village Jamar to which many of the deceased belonged. Apart from conveying to the members of the families condolences and the sympathies on behalf of the Government of India, Home Minister also assured the villagers that those who are responsible for the gruesome murder, would be given exemplary punishment. Villagers were also assured complete security to the life and property of the next of kin of the deceased as well as others in the area. The Home Minister also announced on be-

half of the Prime Minister an *ex-gratia* relief to the affected families at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per deceased. In addition, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have also sanctioned relief at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per deceased. The Home Minister advised the District administration to take immediate precautionary measures and to constitute Peace Committees so as to restore confidence among the weaker sections and also bring about harmonious and cordial relations between the two sections of the community. He also issued instructions regarding prompt steps to be taken against the culprits.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर . मैं ने मंत्री महोदय का बयान देखा है, जो बहुत ही असंतोषजनक बयान है। कफलटा में हरिजनो पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं, हरिजनो पर होने वाले अत्याचारों का जो इतिहास है, वे उसमें भयकरतम अत्याचार हैं। बेलची में जब इस प्रकार का कांड हुआ था, तो उस समय कांग्रेस (आई) की अध्यक्षता, श्रीर मोजूदा प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी, उम स्थान पर देखने के लिए गई थी। अब की बार कफलटा में जो इनता भयकर अत्याचार हुआ, तो उन्हें जाने का मौका नहीं मिला। उम समय बेलची में जा कर उन्होंने गैर लोगों को अपनी जिम्मेदारी का एहसास कराने की कोशिश की थी। आज जबकि जिम्मेदारी स्वयं अपने ऊपर है, तो उन्होंने जाने की जरूरत नहीं समझी। गृह मंत्री जी वहां पर गये, मगर वह उम जगह पर नहीं गये, जहा पर यह कांड हुआ था। वह कफलटा में नहीं गये। इसलिए उनके जाने का कोई मतलब नहीं था। कम से कम जाकर उन्हें इस बात का . . . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One request to the hon. Members of this House. We are discussing a very important problem. We should feel ashamed of what has happened. How can we be laughing? Every Member shall address the Chair only. If any Member address another Member, I will ask him to sit down. So, no

Member should address another Member direct.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The hon. Member has said: \*\*\*That should not be in the record. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. If there is any defamatory remark, I will expunge that.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:\*\*\* That should be expunged. The hon. Member must be asked to withdraw that mark. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर यह कलंक है जो हरिजनों को हत्याएँ होती हैं ।

(शुधवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने इस हाउस में यह कहा था कि मैं एश्योर नहीं कर सकती हूँ इस हाउस को कि ऐसी घटनाएँ रिपीट नहीं होंगी ।

(शुधवधान)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) I am on a point of order. I invite your attention to Rule 197(2). "There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each Member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question." That is all. That is the scope. (*Interruptions*). You are turning it into a debate. The Calling Attention is being turned into a subject matter of debate making aspersions. They can only ask a question. That is all. I want your ruling on this. He is making a speech full of aspersions. Let him ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Followed by his speech he will put his question also. That is the procedure in our House. Everybody does that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It cannot be turned into a debate

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The speech will be followed by a question.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The hon. Member sitting there has made a direct allegation of criminal involvement or as if it is in the nature of an involvement or an abetment in a crime which has been committed. It is not permissible for any Member to pass such insinuation against any Member or any Member of the Government....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. If I find anything defamatory, I shall expunge it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I will draw your kind attention to one thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mean, on the Calling Attention?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, on what has been stated just now. (*Interruptions*). You have to set the House right. This is the fourth time I am in the Lok Sabha. I am yet to see a Minister jumping on the seat and trying to create disorder in the name of point of order.

Sir, there are two Ministers belonging to the Ministry of Parliament Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule you are talking?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 376! Sir, there are two Ministers for Parliamentary Affairs. If the Treasury Benches have anything to say or submit to the Chair, it is the duty of the two Parliamentary Affairs Ministers to see to that. Why they are not doing that? That is insulting....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. The subject is over. Now, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I want to make this point very clear that I am not going to provoke the hon. Members. Simply, they should not get provoked and they should have patience. That is all I want to say on this.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी वहाँ पर गये थे लेकिन उस मुख्य जगह पर नहीं गये जहाँ पर यह सारी घटना हुई। अगर वे वहाँ पर गये होते तो शायद उन लोगों को बहुत ही डाँस होता और उनको धीरज बढ़ाने में इनकी भूमिका काफी सहायनी होती परन्तु इन्होंने वहाँ पर जाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझी।

स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि अभी तक उन अपराधियों में से कई को गिरफ्तार भी नहीं किया गया है। यह हरिजनों के प्रति आपका प्रेम है कि आज तक आप अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सके हैं। आपका शासन वहाँ पर था, राष्ट्रपति का शासन वहाँ पर था और वहाँ के गवर्नर हरिजनों के हकों की रक्षा भी नहीं कर पाये हैं। हरिजनों के हितों की रक्षा वे नहीं कर पाये हैं बल्कि उन्होंने इसके खिलाफ आचरण भी किया है जिसके कुछ उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करूँगा।

साथ ही साथ यह बात भी कही गई है कि एक स्पेशल जज की इक्वायरी वहाँ पर नियुक्त की गई। यह जज की नियुक्ति क्यों की गई, तुरन्त कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई, इसका कारण यह था कि चुनाव वहाँ पर हो रहे थे, और अगर कोई कार्यवाही की जाती तो सबनों के वोट कट जाते। इसी लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने की बात नहीं सोची गई बल्कि जूडिशियल इक्वायरी की बात कही गई ताकि यह काम लम्बे समय तक पड़ा रहे।

आज के शासन में हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उसके और भी बहुत से उदाहरण हैं। इस देश के संविधान में हरिजनों के संरक्षण की बात कही गई है और यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि इस संबंध में वह तुरन्त कार्यवाही करे। मैं आपके सामने कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। आंध्र प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर हमला जिसमें 8 मारे गये। मध्य प्रदेश में एक हरिजन की हत्या। हरिजनों की उम्र बीड़ पर पुलिस द्वारा लाठीचार्ज। बगलौर में... (व्यवधान)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Sir, he can take up one question only at a time. He cannot mix up the question with other things.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can ask the clarifications from the Minister only on the subject. (Interruptions). Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, please stick to the subject.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हरिजनों के घर फूके गये कानपुर में। साढ़े तीन सौ हरिजन बाँडेड लेबर बनकर काम कर रहे हैं जिसके संबंध में रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भी गया। इन तमाम सवासात का जवाब सरकार को देना होगा। तमाम हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और यह सरकार हमेशा हरिजनों के लिये भासू बहाती रहती है। क्या उनके वोट बटोरने के लिये ही सारी बातें कही जाती हैं? आज तक उन अपराधियों को क्यों नहीं गिरफ्तार किया गया—इसका जवाब आप दीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाँडेड लेबर समस्या के अन्त के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जो एक्यूज्ड हैं उनकी गिरफ्तारी के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों को वोट तक देने नहीं दिया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर न खुली बात कही थी कि हम मिलीजुली सरकार नहीं बनने देंगे और साथ-साथ अधिकारियों से कहा था कि कांग्रेस (आई) को जिताने के लिये वे काम करें। वृद्धा पर जो हरिजन कांग्रेस (आई) को वोट नहीं देना चाहते थे उनको वोट देने के लिये जाने नहीं दिया गया। क्या हरिजनों की सुरक्षा के लिये आप कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, इसका भी आप जवाब दें।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWAN. hon. Member has raised three questions. One is regarding the visit of the hon. Minister. The Home Minister visited the two villages to which the victims belonged. The hon. Member says that the Home Minister should have consoled them by visiting the places of the incident. I must tell him that the consolation is to be given in the village where they reside, and the hon. Home Minister has visited that place and consoled them.

The second question is why the arrests were not made. Out of the 33 accused, 30 have already been arrested, one died, and only two are absconding. They too will be arrested within a very short period.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When did you arrest them?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:**  
They were arrested after two or three days.

The third question he raised is about bonded labour. This Government is taking all action to free the bonded labour from their bondage.

श्री हरीश चन्ध सिन्हा राबत (अलमोड़ा) :  
श्रीमन् दुखद घटना मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में घटित हुई थी। यह सदन की जानकारी है... (व्यवधान)...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The rules are very clear, No Member whose name is not given here can participate in the Calling Attention.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अलमोड़ा जिले के कफलटा ग्राम में जो ये हृदय विदारक घटना हुई है और उसको लेकर सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है उससे एक बात स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिये कि हरिजनों पर भ्रत्याचारों के मामले में हम राजनीतिक रूप देने की कभी कोशिश न करें। जिन्होंने बेलछी और नारायणपुर के कांड को राजनीतिक रंग देने की कोशिश की थी, वे कफलटा में हुई घटना पर किस तरह से आज पर्दा डालकर उसे दृष्टि से ओझल करने का प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति राज था, राष्ट्रपति राज के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी, लेकिन मैं इसे कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहता हूँ, यह हजारों सालों की कुरीतियों का नतीजा है। इस भेदभाव से लड़ना पड़ेगा... (व्यवधान)... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती... (व्यवधान)... अगर आप इनको चुप नहीं करा सकते तो (व्यवधान)

(Interruptions)

12.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order now. Take your seats. Listen to me.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
There is a limit to everything.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. I am on my legs.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**  
(Muzaffarpur): Are you going to allow this mob to hold us to ransom?

(Interruptions)

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV**  
(Azamgarh): You please adjourn the House now and then decide.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. I will listen to all of you.

(Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDVATE**  
(Rajapur): There is a strong group that is determined to break the Parliament.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस तरह से नहीं बैठेंगे, आप कल देख चुके हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से करते रहेंगे, तो बात नहीं होगी । इसलिये आप लोग पहले बैठिये ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
You adjourn the House. You call the Leader of the House and leaders of the groups and decide.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

आप बैठिये । इस के बाद ही सारी बातों को सुनेंगे । और हम समस्या का समाधान करेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

I want you to listen to me; you don't listen to me.

(Interruptions)\*\*

आप बैठेंगे तो सारी बात होगी । आप तो सुनते ही नहीं । (व्यवधान)... वे तो चुप बैठे हैं और आप बोल रहे हैं । जब कुछ सुनाई नहीं पड़ता है, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ । (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीवराज पालवान (शाजीपुर) : रोज हरिजनों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं क्या ये हाउस में हल्सा करेंगे (व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठें तो बात होगी ।  
(व्यवधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भावना) : हरिजनों पर इतने भयाचार बढ़ रहे हैं और यहाँ हमारी जवान को रोका जा रहा है । (व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । (व्यवधान)  
पता नहीं आप क्यों नहीं बैठते हैं ? (व्यवधान)  
वह भी आ गये हैं ।

(Interruptions)

Mr. George, please take your seat. You are by-passing all decencies (Interruptions). I will not budge on inch.

यह बात गलत है । यह अच्छा नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल गलत है । आप जब तक स्थान ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई बात नहीं चल सकती । (व्यवधान) आप बात करेंगे तब बात होगी । ऐसे नहीं चलेगा । अब आप बैठिये । तब बात चलेगी ।

(Interruptions). Now the Leader of the House is also here You were saying the Leader of the House is not here Now the Leader of the House is here. (Interruptions)

जो कुछयेकर रहे हैं, वह सब ठीक है क्या (व्यवधान) आप बात तो सुनिये । (व्यवधान) राजपेयी जी आप तो बड़े विद्वान हैं ? आप इन्हें बैठाइये और बात करे । फिर बैठ कर काम करे । यहाँ डम नरह में नारेवाजी होती है (व्यवधान) . . . वे तो चुप हैं ।

(Interruptions). You are trying to cross certain limits. (Interruptions), I will call a meeting but not now. After the recess I will call a meeting; not now.

आप भी तो नहीं मानते हैं । आप बैठ कर बात करिये । (व्यवधान) ऐसे नहीं चलेगा । आप बैठिये और बैठने के बाद करिये । फिर मैं भी बात करूँगा । (व्यवधान)

Mr. George, you are going out of control. I am not going to give in.

आप बड़ों तभी बात होगी नहीं तो कैसे होगी ? इसे न मैं सुन सकता हूँ और न कोई और सुन सकता है ।

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : राजपेयी जी, आप बोलिये सारा हाउस आपको सुनने को तैयार है ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी : मुझे बोलने के लिये पुकारा गया था लेकिन . . . . .  
. . . . . (व्यवधान) आप सदन में नहीं होंगे तब क्या होगा ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बैठा हूँ ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी : यह मामला एक बार तय हो जाना चाहिये ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : तय होगा लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी : आप मीटिंग बुलाइये ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय . बुलाउगा लेकिन ऐसे नहीं । बाद में बुलाउगा । पहले हाउस का काम होना चाहिये ।  
(व्यवधान)

आप करेंगे तब भी वही है, वे करेंगे तब भी वही है । आप बैठिये ।

I have said that I will call a meeting I will call a meeting of the leaders, but not like this Let us go on with the work. I will call a meeting.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
You call the meeting now (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing the same thing now . . . (Interruptions) A bad thing is a bad thing everywhere; a bad thing, an illegal thing, is the same everywhere.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): During Question Hour when they asked questions, did any one of us interfere? But when we were asking questions which were embarrassing to them, they started shouting and barracking . . . (Interruptions)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मीटिंग कर लेते हैं, आप बैठिये ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : कायेस की नेता बैठी हुई हैं। पंगर हम लोगों को बोलने नहीं दिया जायेगा तब श्रीमती हरिद्वार गांधी को भी एक मिनट भी बोलने नहीं दिया जाएगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी बताएँ कि हम लोगों को बोलने दिया जाएगा या नहीं . . . . . (व्यवधान) हरिजनों का सवाल आता है तो सत्ता पक्ष के लोग चिल्लाने लगते हैं लेकिन हमें बोलने नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बोलने के लिए कह तो रहा हूँ। बाजपेयी जी, आप बोलें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you call a meeting now.... (Interruptions).

Mr. SPEAKER: I will call a meeting, but not like this, I will call a meeting later on.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वह श्री संजय गांधी को मना कर दें तो ये सब लोग चुप हो जायेंगे (व्यवधान)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग खिलाफत नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम लोग मदद कर रहे हैं। सदन को कायदे से चलना चाहिये। उसके लिए सहन शक्ति जरूरी है। कोई व्यक्तिगत दुष्मनी किसी की किसी से नहीं है। उनका भी काम है कि कोई बात जो देश हित में हो उसको वे यहाँ रखें और हमारा भी काम है कि देश हित की बात को हम यहाँ रखें। उगमें टोकटाकी भी चला करना है, लेकिन उस सीमा पर नहीं कि किसी को अपमानित करना है, या उसकी बात को नहीं कहने देना है। जब हम सरकार में थे (व्यवधान)

जब यहाँ हरिद्वार जी अपोजिशन में थी, जब उनकी बातों को नहीं चलने दिया गया, यहाँ पर घेराव किया, हम वहाँ में उस बंच से उठे हमने कहा कि विरोधी पक्ष को अधिकार है अपनी बात कहने का, और इनको अपनी बात कहने देना चाहिये। अगर अब शासन के लोग, जिनके पास शक्ति भी होती है, डंडा भी होता है और वहीं चिल्लाये भी सबसे ज्यादा तो यह बात गलत है। मेरा कहना है कि जवानों का लम्बी मत करो, जवानों को छोटी करो। विरोधियों के पास सिर्फ जवान होती है (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): The time of the House should not be wasted like this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात आपकी सही है, आपको कहना चाहिये।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात नहीं है कि हम सदन चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। देखिये, (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मनीराम जी, ठीक है, मैं एग््री करता हूँ आपको। मैं आपको बात मानता हूँ, यह सही बात है कि विरोधी पक्ष से मिलकर चलना चाहिये। यह सभी को मानना चाहिये, समान बोलने का सब को हक होना चाहिये, बराबर की बात होनी चाहिये। इज्जत होनी चाहिये, मान होना चाहिये। देश के लिये अपोजिशन को भी बोलना चाहिये, उनकी सुननी भी चाहिये और आपको भी बोलना चाहिये और आप की बात उनकी सुननी चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक मीटिंग बुलाइये (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कलिंग मीटिंग। आप नहीं मान रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप तो शुरू से कह रहे हैं लेकिन मानता कौन है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं मानते हैं। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : एकतरफा कैसे चलेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोतरफा ही चलेगा। हमने आती बात आराम से सुनी है।

संसदीय काय मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी ने कुछ बात कही है वह ठीक है। आप मीटिंग बुलाइये, हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन सदन में कार्यवाही तो चले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बात कर ली है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह थर्ड पॉलि-यामेंट चल रही है, पिछले तीन बार का एकन-पीरिंग्स देखा है, लेकिन एक गिरोह है जो कि बोलने नहीं देना चाहता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्हीं के साथ बैठकर फैसला करना है, हम मेम्बर तो बदल नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : लेकिन काम का तरीका तो बदलना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो देखा जायेगा, लेकिन फैसला आपको ही करना है। (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : हम लोग सहयोग कर रहे हैं, हम लोगों की कोई गलत भावना नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have a mutual agreement.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: How to function, as I said, has to be changed... (Interruptions) What is this? We cannot allow this.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned for lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

REPORTED BURNING OF SOME HARIJANS IN ALMORA DISTRICT OF U.P.—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I had discussion with all the party leaders but I would like to give the resume' after all the party leaders have come. We wait for five to ten minutes. They will be coming here.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आ गये सब।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं अभी नहीं आये हैं : अभी श्री चव्हाण को आना है और भी कुछ लोग रह गये हैं।

For the time being we proceed with the business. Except Mr. Chavan, who is on his way, all others are here.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): I want to point out that I, as a leader of my group the Muslim League was not invited.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee was on his legs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला तय हो जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो जायेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जितने लोग हैं वे कहेंगे।  
अखिर कब तक इसको रोकेंगे?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan has come. Hon'ble Members, we have had some, what should I say, pandemonium and if we are to have some positive and constructive discussion we must cooperate with each other and for that I had a meeting of all the party leaders.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Not all.

MR. SPEAKER: You just associate yourself with us. It is a common approach for common good and one should not dissociate himself from such a ...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: One should not be dissociated.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't take it that way.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is that way.

MR. SPEAKER: We always welcome you.

श्री जी० एम० बनारसवाला : लास्ट सेशन में भी आप ने ऐसा मुझे कहा था कि हम आठवा बुलायेगे लेकिन आज फिर भी नहीं बुलाया गया। किसी भी कंसल्टेशन में हमें याद नहीं किया जाता है।

[ شری جی - ایم - بنات والا ]

اسٹ سیشن میں بھی آپ نے ایسا مجھے کہا تھا کہ ہم آٹھواں بلاؤں گے لیکن آج پھر بھی نہیں بلایا گیا - کسی بھی کونسلٹیشن میں ہمیں یاد نہیں کوا جاتا - ]

This is too much.

MR. SPEAKER: It will not happen. Now, I appeal to all the House to cooperate and as all the leaders are present ....

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA: You should also cooperate.

MR. SPEAKER: We very much cooperate. Then I will also appeal to the hon'ble Members that they should have some restraint. Nothing unfounded or not based on facts should be said. No allegation should be levelled against anybody which is not based on facts. So, I appeal to all of you; and then I will ask the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, to please say a few words.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, we have always been committed to the proper and smooth functioning of the House and also of the maintenance of its dignity and decorum. I have no hesitation in saying that that is the very essence of the functioning of Parliament and of our democracy. I don't want to say anything that can be considered as argumentative. But you must have noticed when shouting takes place here, at that point, it is because something happens on the other side.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Not necessarily.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not a fact.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is coming directly from there....

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen. Let her finish.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please listen. I beg of the opposition just to jot down how many times hon. friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu gets up. That is all that I want to say. So far as we are concerned we shall strive for order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have got certain duties; nothing else. We shall do it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Don't cast aspersion. You are casting aspersion on the House.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You were not in the House. Let the Prime Minister be shown the record of the House, that what has happened today. It was a discussion on a Calling Attention Motion in which Mr. Vajpayee's name was listed second. He was called. Then some members from the other side stood up and they took possession of the floor and they did not allow us to speak. This is how the things happened.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Chandrajit Yadav, I am very sorry if Mr. Vajpayee was disturbed. But what I am told is, there was no intention to disturb him, but it happened because of what had been said previously.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a distortion of facts.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: He is casting aspersion here.

MR. SPEAKER: I want your cooperation. We have to co-exist.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Vajpayee's name was second. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur was speaking. He had been constantly interrupted. When the Chair called Mr. Vajpayee two other members from there got up and shouted, stopping him from speaking.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I must say this. When we met you in your chamber I left with the impression that the Prime Minister will make a statement here taking responsibility for the conduct of her party members. Sir, this is a very serious matter. This is the third session of this Lok Sabha. Sir, in the very first session, on the



[Shri George Fernandes]

opening day, there was a Bill and I spoke on that when you were in the Chair. The Prime Minister referred to the records of the House and to what has happened in the last few days. Now, Sir, I suggest that we go back to that record and find out how a five-minute speech took twenty minutes to be delivered here and whether there was anything offensive in that ...

MR. SPEAKER: Let us look to the future.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am very glad you are saying 'Let us look to the future—but the future is invariably going to be related to the past.' We today had to take a stand on this question because this is the third session of the current Lok Sabha. We have gone through two earlier sessions in the past. There has been a concerted drive on the part of some members of the ruling party... (Interruptions) I am willing to have a debate on this. There has been this concerted drive on the part of some members of the ruling party to prevent the entire opposition, in any case, the main spokesman of the opposition, from speaking. We can go into the records. I am prepared to suggest, Sir, that we can have a meeting in your chamber. We can go into the records. I am prepared, if you so suggest, to have a meeting either in your room or elsewhere, since we can take the Prime Minister at her word, and have a look at the records. After all, it is not a question of whether we provoke somebody to do something. (Interruptions) Yes; all traffic is two-way, but there are some roads which are only one-way roads.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us forget the past, and pave the way for the future.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have a one-way road. Therefore, when we met, Sir, in your room and when we took a stand on this to-day, we said this and we say we want to cooperate with you, we want the House to function... (Interruptions) we want this institution not to be denigrated in

the manner in which it has been ... (Interruptions). The hon. gentlemen may have their say. (Interruptions) This is the point, and this is precisely the issue. I have a certain view. They may disagree with my view. I have certain opinions to express and certain points to make. You may counter them. (Interruptions) There is something called the cut and thrust of a debate. I enjoy it; and I shall welcome it, but not barracking. Barracking is different from interruptions. You interrupt, if there are issues, if there are points and if you want to make a point obstructive—even obstructive—and if you want to interrupt, go ahead. If you want to build up an argument on any point that any one of us is making, on the basis of statistics, on the basis of records and performance, go ahead. But don't barrack. Barracking is different. Therefore, I must express my deep disappointment at the statement made by the Prime Minister. I had expected her to say that she owns responsibility for the conduct of her party-men. You, Sir, wanted us to own responsibility, as party leaders, for the conduct of our Members. I would like to assure you, Sir, that as far as we are concerned, our party is concerned, we shall do everything to see that....

MR. SPEAKER: Each party.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is the point I am making. As far as I am concerned, I am taking responsibility for my party Members; but I expected that consequent upon.... (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Even after this, this is the way they want to do things.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I expected the Prime Minister consequent upon the meeting in your chamber, Sir, to take responsibility for the behaviour of her Members. In fact, I do not know whether the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would want me to quote what he said in the House, what he said in your chamber. I shall not embarrass

him by quoting what he said. But we expected the Prime Minister to come and make a statement to that effect, and she is not making that statement. All that she is saying is that there is action and reaction. Of course, there is action and reaction. What does that show? It is always reaction, and there is no action.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is a distortion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Distortion? What is the distortion?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I started by saying that we are committed to keeping order; (Interruptions) ...and we will keep it. We can only make a beginning. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is the point; you may be committed. But they are not. You may be committed; but they are not, and the whole organisation. (Interruptions). Neither historically nor geographically are they committed... (Interruptions) You may be committed Madam Prime Minister; I am prepared to take your word for it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't Interrupt.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी,

श्री श्रीमन् नारायण सिंह : एक ही पार्टी के दो सदस्य ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरी पार्टी के चार सदस्य हैं। मैं अपनी पार्टी का नेता हूँ। वैसे मैं आप सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हूँ, आप से तो कम से कम हूँ ही।

अध्यक्ष जी, जो आपने बात की थी, वह बात इसलिए की थी कि टेस्ट न बिगड़ें। नेता लोग अपनी जिम्मेदारी को देखें, टेस्ट को बिगाड़ें नहीं और अपने मंत्रियों को अनुशासन में रखकर सदन की कार्यवाही को चलायें। अगर एक दूसरे पर नेता ही आरोप लगाते हैं कि इसलिए ऐसा बना, इस लिए ऐसा बना, तो यह इसलिए भी होगा और चलेगा भी। फिर जो आपने मीटिंग की थी, उसका मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

प्रधान मंत्री जी को सिर्फ एक बात कहनी चाहिए थी कि सब्क की कार्यवाही को सुचारु

रूप से चलाना, और उसमें मदद करना सबका फ़र्ज है और मैं सदन की नेता हूँ, इसलिए सबसे अधिक मैं जिम्मेदारी लेती हूँ कि मेरे दल का कोई भी व्यक्ति गलत काम नहीं करेगा। बात यह होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन वह यह कहते हैं कि... (अध्यक्ष) ... आप एक तरफ़ दल की नेता हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ हाउस की नेता हैं, चाहे कोई भी कुछ कहता हो जिम्मेदारी सामूहिक रूप से सबकी होगी। आपका यह फैसला दुभ्रा था कि पुरानी बातों को न उठते हुए बात यह करेंगे कि लीडर-आफ-दी-हाउस यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि मेरी पार्टी का आदमी कोई ऐश्या काम नहीं करेगा जिससे सदन के काम में रुकावट हो और इसी तरह से सब लोग विश्वास दिलायेंगे। आप एक दूसरे को मुजरिम ठहराते हो और कहते हो कि किस लिए होगा, इसलिए होगा। इस पर तो कमीशन बैठायो, जो बिठते आप हो... (अध्यक्ष) ...इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ और ईमानदारी की बात यह है—जैसा आप ने भी कहा था और हर आदमी ने कहा था—कि गरीबों की बात सदन में आये, देश का भला हो, जिन्होंने हमको चुनकर भेजा है उनकी बात यहां रखी जाये, हमारे मत में कोई फर्क हो सकता है, लेकिन उसमें भी थोड़ी-बहुत लीनियन्सी सरकारी पक्ष को दिखानी चाहिये

उस वक्त बात यह थी कि दो-दुकी बात सब सदन में कहें—जो घटना घटी है, वह शोषणीय नहीं है, वह सब कभी नहीं घटेगी, मेरे दल की मैं जिम्मेदारी लेता हूँ। सब नेता लोग यह बात कहते। लेकिन यह कहना कि यह मुजरिम है वह मुजरिम है, ऐसी हालत में तो सबसे बड़ा आदमी ज्यादा मुजरिम है, जिसकी ज्यादा ताकत है, वही मुजरिम है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैं मानती हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When we went into your Chamber—a wrong impression is being created and I want to say this—we wanted an assurance a simple assurance from the Leader of the House that her party people...

MR. SPEAKER: Before you finish, whatever Mr. Bagri said, the Prime Minister endorsed that; she said so.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I only wanted to convey to Vajpayeeji what I was told: the remark were not against him. That is what I was trying to convey to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly allow me to speak. When we went into the Chamber, the leaders or spokes-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

men of the Opposition wanted something very minimum.....

MR. SPEAKER: You said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you getting so agitated? You have become the custodian of that party?

MR. SPEAKER: The whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad to hear that. When the opposition spokesmen went into the chamber on your invitation, they asked for the very minimum, a verbal assurance that Members belonging to her party will not continue to do what they were doing, they have been doing this morning, and that we in return would reciprocate. I belong to a party. I am very proud of my party. In my party there is a thing called discipline, in the real sense.. (*Interruptions*). They belong to a 'hold-all' party. My party will endeavour, as long as we remain the parliamentary system, we will do our best to expose the malpractices of the ruling party and tell the people where and how they are failing. Nothing beyond that. This barracking. I tell you quite frankly. I do not want to hide my feelings, if this continue, we shall return it with compound interest.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I fully agree with you that it is not necessary to go into the past. But just for your information and for those who absented from the House, I just want to point out..... (*Interruptions*).

There have been Question Hours, there have been Call Attention notices, there have been general debates and it has been the convention of this House that a Parliamentary repartee is always permissible. I am asking a question and if somebody makes a parliamentary repartee, I will enjoy it and I will give it back. But what is happening is....

MR. SPEAKER: We have to do away with that

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The road to the future is through the past. (*Interruptions*) in your absence what happened was not only in the case of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a senior happened was not only in the case of asking the question, the hon. Minister was very patient and he was prepared with the answer, it embarrassed some Members and they started barracking. It is this bar racking that is objectionable. I can assure you that if the leader of the House stands by her commitment that as far as the Members of her party are concerned there will be no obstruction in the smooth functioning of the House as far as my party is concerned.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She has not said that Madhu.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to pop up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am very careful in using the word. Therefore, I said—if she stands committed to her commitment and if she sees to it that as far as her party Members are concerned, there will be no obstruction, as far as my party is concerned, I can assure you as the Speaker of this House that there will be no obstruction on our part. But obstruction is one thing and parliamentary repartee is something different.

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not think humour should be misunderstood as an obstruction.

MR. SPEAKER: We will distinguish.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the contrary, humour acts both as tranquiliser as well as equaliser.

MR. SPEAKER: Humour—we will like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I assure you on my behalf and on behalf of the party that if the Leader of the House sticks to her commitment just as other leaders have said we shall maintain dignity and decorum in the House and there will be no obstruction on our part.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि प्राण सबरे जो कुछ हुआ, उसकी सही रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री जी को नहीं मिली। अगर मिली होती, तो उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा थायद बे न कहती। बात केवल प्राण की नहीं है। कल आप सदन में मौजूद थे और आपने स्वयं देखा कि मुझे बोलने की इजाजत आपने दी थी मगर मेरे लिए सदन में बोलना संभव नहीं था। मैं सदन में नया नहीं हूँ। 1957 से मैं संसद का सदस्य हूँ। मैं कभी उपद्रव नहीं करता, कभी मैं टोका-टाकी नहीं करता, कभी मैं कमर के नीचे वार नहीं करता, लेकिन अगर सदन में बोलने से रोका जा रहा है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि ये जो सदस्य बोलने से रोक रहे हैं वे नहीं चाहते कि इस सदन में चर्चा हो, बहस हो? लोकतंत्र चलेगा, तो वाद-विवाद से चलेगा, हल्ले-गुल्ले से नहीं चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से चाहूंगा कि आप दो चीजों में अन्तर कीजिए। कभी-कभी जीरो अवर में हम अधिक उत्तेजना दिखाते हैं और आपसे अप्राप्त करते हैं कि हमें कुछ मामले उठाने की इजाजत दीजिए लेकिन हमारी उम उत्तेजना में और हमारे ये सत्कार्ड कांग्रेस के सदस्य हमें बोलने से रोकते हैं, तो इन दोनों बातों को एक स्तर पर रख कर नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए। हमने कभी सत्कार्ड दल के किसी सदस्य को बोलने से रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की और न करेंगे।

कई माननीय सदस्य : की है आपने।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने नहीं की। अगर की, तो वह गलत था। अगर ऐसी कोशिश की गई, तो वह गलत थी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए मगर प्रधान मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि कल सदन में क्या हुआ। वे मभा की नेत्री हैं, मगर अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पालन नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उन के पास बहुत से काम हैं, मगर पार्लियामेंट को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी भी उन के ऊपर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का सहयोग करने के लिए हम लोग यहाँ मौजूद हैं। अगर सदन की नेत्री नहीं है, मुझे क्षमा कीजिए, श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह मेरे बड़े अच्छे मित्र हैं, बड़े भले सज्जन हैं मगर वे अपने साथियों पर काबू नहीं कर सकते।

प्राण जो कुछ हुआ, हमने मजबूरी में किया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपने स्थान पर खड़े हो जाएं और मुझ से कहें कि बैठ जाओ और मैं नहीं बैठूँ तो इस आचरण पर मुझे खेद है मगर यह मैंने इच्छा से नहीं किया, मजबूरी में ऐसा किया। कब तक इस तरह से हम इस सदन में अपनी बात बिना कहे चुप रहें, कब तक अपमानित होते और बेइज्जत होते रहें। आखिर हम भी जनता प्रतिनिधि हैं। ठीक है हमारी संख्या कम है प्राण कम है, कल ज्यादा हो सकती है और फिर

की प्राण ज्यादा है उनकी कल कम भी हो सकती है। लोकतंत्र में विरोधी दल भी सरकार का हिस्सा होता है विरोधी दल को अपने दायित्व का पालन करना चाहिये। लेकिन जिन के हाथ में सत्ता है वे अगर बोलने भी नहीं देंगे, संख्या के बल पर हमारा मुँह बंद करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो फिर सदन की कर्वाइ का चलना मुश्किल होगा। मुझे खेद है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो टूक आग्रहवाक्य नहीं दिया है। मैं नहीं जानता, उनकी क्या मजबूरी है। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है हम चाहते हैं कि सदन ठीक तरह से चले और इस मामले में हम आप सहयोग करेंगे। लेकिन अगर उधर से सहयोग नहीं मिला तो फिर कठिनाई पैदा होगी। हम उसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भगवान जाने क्या होगा।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I was distressed to see what has happened in the morning. I must say that Mr. Vajpayee was very wrongly interrupted because intelligent interruption is an established practice of any parliamentary institution, there is nothing wrong about it, but there I found that there was some sort of an organised barracking. If organised barracking by one side is attempted, naturally another side is likely to react.

As far as my Party is concerned, I can say that our commitment to the functioning of the Parliamentary democracy is total. I can give our commitment even without the Prime Minister's commitment that we shall certainly observe all the rules because our commitment is total. But the Leader of the House must take full responsibility for the proper functioning of the House. Continuous barracking in an organised manner is not very good. That is what I have seen because Mr. Vajpayee was asking a legitimate and simple question and then this drama followed.

As far as my Party is concerned, it was never involved in what had happened in the morning and even before and it will not involve itself in future also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Here is very curious spectacle

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that all the Leaders of the Opposition are being asked by you to give certain assurances. But I do not find any assurance from the other side. What do you expect me to say, I do not know. What is this thing we are referring to, this mysterious thing called the functioning of the Parliament. What do we come here for? We come here not only to have our say but to listen to what other people have to say. What we are doing here, I do not know. I am here to say what I have to say. You may not agree with me but you must listen to what I say and I am prepared to listen to what you say. That is all the meaning of this Parliament. Otherwise, it is better to demolish this institution and go out in the streets. Why do we come here? For what? I have been in this House for quite a long time. But I must say and I was telling this to some of my colleagues that we could not imagine such things even 8 or 10 years ago.

I think that I have 500 per cent disagreement with Mr. Vajpayee's ideology in politics. But I will say one thing that I have seen him in this House for so many years. As far as his parliamentary behaviour is concerned, it is exemplary, nobody can accuse him. There may be some other Members of his Party in the past also, who did not follow those norms, but you can never say this about Mr. Vajpayee. Though I am prepared to fight with him to the death as far as his ideology is concerned, yet I will fight for his right to say what he wants to say. What is the meaning of this kind of obstruction by these people? Then why do we come to this House? It is not necessary to come in here. I think, this is a very feeble sort of an excuse to make that they were not shouting at him but they were shouting at something that was said before he got up. What is the meaning of that, I do not follow. I am also rather disappointed. I expected a more forthright statement from the

Prime Minister because I have been seeing for some days, sitting here, that some—I do not like to say this because everybody will feel that I am also provoking somebody—

I think there are people in this House who, if they want to, can restore order on that side. It is not difficult. But I have doubts whether they want to. I see some tongue-in-the-cheek business going on also. Some people are rather in sort of dramatic way sometimes crossing the floor and they try to show as though they are trying to ask the Members to keep quiet. But they do it in a very tongue-in-the-cheek way. It is not good. What is the point of it? We are smaller in numbers, and I am not very happy having to compare with Jan Singh and other people, but I will have to do it. If we are not allowed to have our say, then we can also hold up the proceedings of this House. But what is the good of it? Where will it lead to? Moreover, the main thing which we are debating and with which the Parliament opened was this critical question of Assam and you wanted that an opinion should be formed in the Parliament of India which will have some effect in the country and on the people of Assam also, but if this is what is to go on in the reporting in the press every day, then I think we will not cut a very dignified figure before the country also, and why should the people of Assam take us seriously? They will say: "First you learn how to behave yourself. Then come and lecture to us." Let us have some collective sense of responsibility, I don't understand it. There should be some patience. Just because somebody has got a big majority it should not breed a sort of feeling of intolerance. A feeling of intolerance, impatience and swell-headedness should not be there. It has always happened in history in many countries where men in big majority forget that Parliament has certain norms and standards. So, I expect the Members to take that much responsibility.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** Sir, I have never ~~shirked~~ responsibility and am not doing it now. But just now, as I have already said, 'I am committed to the maintenance of order' that is what I mean. But I want to make it clear that it is not possible for me to be in the House all the time. That is why, we have a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and it is he who looks after these matters. So, knowing the Hon'ble Members opposite, if I say 'I am taking personal responsibility', every few minutes I shall be called to be asked 'what is she doing about it?' This was my only hesitation. Otherwise, I certainly do feel responsible for the functioning of this House. It is difficult for the Prime Minister to sit here all the time because all other work would suffer. I do try to be present for all important debates and other items, but it is the main job of my colleague, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, and he is fully competent to deal with it

**MR. SPEAKER:** All said and done, we must pave the way for a very fruitful discussion. We must cooperate and abide by the rules. I am here to give full protection and full time to every shade of opinion and nothing else.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Impartial.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Exactly, I have to be. It is my duty. There is no question about it.

I will now request Mr. Vajpayee to proceed with his question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कफलटा के कांड के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह अनेक दृष्टियों से असंतोषजनक है। तबसे मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि बलित वर्ग के ऊपर प्रत्याचार के सवाल को हमें दलगत राजनीति में ऊपर उठकर देखना पड़ेगा। इस वक्तव्य में भी पूरी बात नहीं कही गई है।

राज्यमंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि इस कांड में जहाँ के लोग मरे थे, उन गाँवों में गृह-मंत्री श्री जीएस सिंह गये, लेकिन जिस गाँव में

यह कांड हुआ था, उसमें मंत्री महोदय को जाने के लिये समय नहीं मिला। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ?

14.30 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

किम अखला से कांड हुआ है, उसके बारे में भ्रम-भ्रमण तरह से विवरण प्राप्त हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि कफलटा गाँव में एक मंदिर है और यह पुरानी परम्परा है कि उस मंदिर के सामने कोई घोड़े पर बैठकर नहीं जाता, चाहे वह हारजन हो या मवर्ण हो ? क्या यह बात सच है कि जब बारात के लोगो से कहा गया कि मंदिर के सामने कोई घोड़े पर न निकले, तो उसको लेकर झगड़ा हुआ ? मंत्री महोदय के बयान में इस बात का उल्लेख ही नहीं है। इस बयान का भी संकेत नहीं है कि झगड़ा कहा से शुरू हुआ वह स्थल कौन सा था, जहाँ झगड़ा शुरू हुआ।

क्या यह सच है कि आसाम में फौज में कान करने वाला एक व्यक्ति जिसका नाम खेमानन्द था, छुटी पर गाँव में भ्रामा हुआ था, वह घटना स्थल पर मौजूद था और जो झगड़ा हुआ, उसमें घटना-स्थल पर ही उसकी मृत्यु हो गई ? क्या यह सच है कि वह स्वर्ण जाति से संबंधित था ? क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार न बाकी क सब लोगों को मुआवजा दिया है, मगर सबगीय खेमानन्द के परिवार वालों को अभी तक कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया है ?

जो कांड हुआ, उसकी जितनी निन्दा की जाये, उतनी थोड़ी है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस तरह से कांड आरोप और प्रत्यारोप में समाप्त नहीं होंगे। बलुची और नारायणपुर को नाटकीय रूप देना सरल है। हमें भी यह लोभ हो सकता है कि हम इस तरह के कांडों को राजनैतिक लाभ के लिए प्रयोग करने में प्रयत्न करें, लेकिन इससे हजारों वर्षों का यह अभिशाप जन्म पर प्राधारित वर्ण-व्यवस्था का यह अभिशाप खत्म नहीं होगा।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** In a calling attention, you cannot make a speech.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I am not making a speech. As a Member of the House, you know that along with questions, we do say certain things which we want to say.

## [Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

यह मंत्री महोदय ने यह धारणासन किया था कि वह राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता के सवाल पर विचार करने के लिए, जिसमें हरिजनों के प्रति भेदभाव होने का सवाल भी शामिल है, नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कांसिल.....

श्री प्रमनारायण टण्डन (दमोह) : सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। आप करा रहे है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब हम सरकार में थे तब भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी थी और अब जबकि विरोधी दल में है तब भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। मगर जिनके हाथ में शासन है क्या कभी उनको भी जिम्मेदारी होगी या नहीं (व्यवधान)

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह के मामलों पर गैर राजनैतिक ढंग से मोच-विचार के लिए किसी मंच की रचना करेंगे। अब चुनाव खत्म हो गये। वोटों का सवाल नहीं है। देश के सामने जो बुनियादी प्रश्न है, अब उन्हें हल करने के बारे में बैठ कर गम्भीरता से विचार विनिमय किया जा सकता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए तैयार है। वह यह भी स्पष्ट कर दे कि वह कलफटा गांव क्यों नहीं गये। मंत्री महोदय के बारे में शिकायत है कि जब उन्हें आमंत्रित जाना होता है तो वह आनन्दपुर साहब चले जाते है।

गुरु मंत्रो (श्री जैल सिंह) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानीय मेम्बर साहबान के जजबात की मैं कद्र करता हूँ और जो हरिजनों की जिन्दगी की रक्षा करने के लिए चिन्ता है उस में मैं भी शामिल है।  
.....(व्यवधान)

अभी अभी पाटियों के नेताओं ने विश्वास दिलाया कि हम इंटरेशन नहीं करेंगे और एक चार मेम्बरों के नेता ने .....

श्री मन्ने राम बागड़ी । मैंने नहीं विश्वास दिलाया । यह गलत बात है ।

श्री जैल सिंह: : बागड़ी जी, शांति से बंध जाइए । मुझे कोई गुस्ता नहीं । हम आप पर गुस्ना करते ही नहीं ।

सम्मानीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि मे घटना स्थल पर नहीं पहुँचा और दूसरे गांव से ही वापस आ गया । बात यह हुई कि मैं उसी गांव के लिए जा रहा था और उस रास्ते पर कोई गाड़ी तो चाली नहीं थी । हम वेबल जा रहे थे ....  
(व्यवधान) .....

मेरे बयान में जितने नेतागण बैठे हैं उन का कटौत नहीं रहा । वे तो बामोब है पीछे सब बोल रहे हैं । .... (व्यवधान) .....

यह बता रही है कि उस गांव में एक मंदिर है और उस मंदिर के सामने किसी को सवारी पर चढ़ कर नहीं गुजरना चाहिए, ऐसी मर्मांवा में ने सुनी । जब मैं वहाँ जा रहा था तो मुझे बताया गया कि एक खेमानन्द जो अपर क्लास से ताल्लुक रखता था उस की वहाँ मृत्यु हुई । लेकिन जिस गांव को मैं छोड़कर जा रहा था, उस गांव के दस आदिमियों की मृत्यु हुई जहाँ से कि बारात गई थी । मुझ से कहा गया कि जिस गांव को आप छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं उन के परिवार यहाँ हैं, उन के बच्चे बीबियों सब यहाँ है तो आप को इस गांव में जाना चाहिए । मैंने उन साक्षियों की बात को मान लिया । मैं उस गांव में गया और जिन दस आदिमियों की मृत्यु हुई थी और जिस की शादी थी, उन के वहाँ बैठ कर मैंने बातचीत की । एक ही घर के छ. व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी । वहाँ बैठकर मैंने सब से बातचीत की । वहाँ बहुत समय लग गया । तो आगे जाने के बारे में मुझे यह मलाह दी गई और ठीक थी मलाह कि मैं कोई इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग आफिसर तो था नहीं, दुर्घटना में जिन का नुकसान हुआ उन के पाम जल्दी से जल्दी पहचाना मेरा फर्ज था और यह विश्वास दिलाता मेरा फर्ज था । ऐसी घटनाएं बाद में न हो यह भी मेरा फर्ज था । इसलिए मैं वही पर गया । दूसरे गांव गमार में तीन आदिमियों की मृत्यु हुई थी, उस में भी मैं गया । उन के परिवार को भी मैं मिला । इसलिए मेरा कफलता न जाना कोई नुकमान की बात नहीं थी और न मुझे मेरा ब्याल है जाने की जरूरत थी ।

जहाँ तक यह कहा जाता है कि उस एक फौजी जिसका नाम खेमानन्द है, उसके परिवार को सहायता नहीं दी गई, यह गलत है । जिन की मृत्यु हो गई उन सभी के परिवारों को प्रधान मंत्रों के महायत्ना कोष से दस दस हजार रूपया देने का एलान वही किया था । अगर किसी कारण किसी भी परिवार को यह सहायता न पहुँची हो तो उन को पहूँच दी जाएगी । लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है, वहाँ की सरकार और वहाँ के जो स्थानीय मेम्बर पालियामेंट हैं .. .

श्री हरीश जन्म सिंह राबत : मान्यवर दे दी गई है । शायद माननीय वाजपेयी जी को सूचना न हो ।

श्री जैल सिंह : हमने उनको यह कहा है कि यह सहायता उन को दी जाया । मैं इस को मुभावजा नहीं कहता और मैं आप से भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इसानी जिन्दगी का कोई भी मुभावजा नहीं हो सकता । यह तो सिर्फ परिवार को सहायता है । वाजपेयी जी के साथ मैं इसकाफ करता हूँ कि हमको बेल घटनाओं को सिर्फ राजनीति सतह पर सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए लेकिन यह कड-किस्मती की बात है कि जब कोई पार्टी सत्ता में होती है तो उसके खिलाफ विरोधियों को कहने का

विकार है। हम इसकी जिम्मेवारी लेते हैं। जब हम विरोधियों में से उस वक्त की सरकार के वीरान थो कुछ हुआ उसकी जिम्मेवारी उनपर है, ब्याह ने बाजपेयी जी हों या हमारे एबलेन्टी मेम्बर चौधरी चरण सिंह जी हों। ऐसी हालत में मैं बाजपेयी जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा और सदन के सारे मेम्बरों से कहूंगा कि यह मामला ऐसा है जिसको हम राजनीति से नहीं निकाल सकते, यह राजनीतिक भी है, धार्मिक भी है, श्रायिक भी है और सामाजिक भी है। सदियों से एक परम्परा चली आई है जिसकी वजह से हमने सोसायटी के एक हिस्से को पांव के तले गिरा दिया उनकी श्रायिक दशा बर्बाद कर दी गई, सामाजिक तौर पर उनका कोई स्थान नहीं है, राजनीतिक तौर पर उनका कोई स्थान नहीं है और धार्मिक तौर पर भी उनको गिरा दिया गया। इसलिए इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम बेरीगुड अपने को नहीं कह सकते लेकिन एक गुड गवर्नमेन्ट का सर्टिफिकेट तो आपको देना ही पड़ेगा, बंड गवर्नमेन्ट यह नहीं हो सकती है। मैं आपसे यही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ऐसी दुर्घटनायें पहले भी हुई हैं और उम वक्त न तो किसी होम मिनिस्टर ने, न किसी गवर्नर ने और न किसी एडवाइसर ने वहाँ पर जाकर उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी जाहिर की और न ही जल्दी इन्साफ देने की कोशिश की। आजतक वह मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, कलमिद भागे हुए हैं या जमानते हो गई है और सुबुत खत्म हो रहे हैं। हमारे समय में ऐसी दो दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं जो निन्दनीय हैं—एक बिहार में हुई और एक यहाँ पर। बिहार में 12 दिन के बाद चालान कर दिया गया और तमाम कलमिदों को पकड़ लिया गया। (ब्यबधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): इतनी श्रायिक हरिजनों की हत्यायें कभी नहीं हुई। (ब्यबधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Without taking my permission, except on a point of order, nobody will speak. Only a point of order can be raised, unless you take my permission. (Interruptions).

You are committing the same mistake now. Why two? Why can't you speak one by one? Please sit down. When you get your chance, you can reply to that or when your Party members speak, you can reply to that: why should you intervene every now and then? (Interruptions).

Please sit down (Interruptions).

I will tell you a Parliamentary procedure. When a Minister or any Member speaks, you note down your points. If you want some information immediately you can raise a point of order or ask for a clarification, but it should be one Member at a time. If everybody gets up, he will not be able to reply. Therefore, you note down your points wherever you don't agree and when you speak or your Party member speaks, you can reply to the Minister. That is the Parliamentary procedure.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Sir, a point of information ....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No information: I am not allowing you. Please sit down: no point of information. I am not allowing you.

You are an old man and I am a young man! I am sorry.

श्री बल सिंह : सभापति जी, प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि दुर्घटनाओं के होने के बाद सरकार ने जो एक्शन लिए हैं, उनका मुकाबला जरूर करना चाहिए और हाउस को ठन्डे दिल से देखना चाहिए कि हम बकन और उस बक्त की सरकार में कितना फर्क है। 12 दिन के अन्दर चालान हुआ। और स्पेशल जज हाई कोर्ट से मुकारर कराया ताकि बहा के वाक्यात के सबूत खत्म न हो जाएं। इसी तरह से 17 दिन के बाद अम्बोड़ा जिले के वाक्यात में चालान हो गया और अदालत में चला। इसलिये मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हाउस के मेम्बरों को कि जो बाजपेयी जी ने बनाया कि इस मामले पर कुछ करना चाहिए तो नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन काउन्सिल जो पहले थो उसको सज्जीत किया जा रहा है। उसमें हर ब्याल के हर विचार के लोग हुषा करेंगे और ऐसे मामलों पर उनमें हम विचार कर लेंगे।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Sanskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I shall have to repeat one of the questions after listening to the explanation rendered by the Home Minister. The Home Minister has said that he did not go to that village, Kafalta, because the main thing was that he went to another village where the families of the deceased persons were there and it was his duty to sympathise with them. Now, the question is this. Wherefrom have these murderers come? This is because of the attitude of the upper-



[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

caste people taken towards the Harijans. That is at the root of these particular gruesome murders and various other such happenings. One must grasp that.

Kafalta was the village which was the residence of those upper caste Hindus. It is they who were the offensive party. It is because of the attitude of this kind of caste Hindus that not only in Kafalta but in other areas also the Harijans cannot have their rights. They do not have even the right to take the bridegroom in a palki, they must go on foot when they pass through the upper caste village. It was that party, the upper caste Hindus, who committed that crime, who should have been spoken to on behalf of the whole nation that they should not have done it. That was the duty of the Home Minister. It is not a question of only showing sympathy to these people who have been murdered. Of course, that has also to be there. So, I am not convinced here. I think that this is a question where "politics" must not enter. I agree with Mr. Vajpayee on that. That is why I again put this question, why did it not strike the Home Minister that, at that moment, that was the most important thing to do? Had he gone there, he would have known how long did it take for the police to reach that village after that gruesome incident. On the 9th the incident took place. It was reported after 20 hours of the FIR and only the next evening the police came. If he had gone there, he would have known all that. Now, what steps have been taken in that regard?

Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that, after the incident, Mr. Murlī Manohar Joshi went to that village, on the 14th May, conferred with the upper caste people and lent his support to them. This also should be known. I feel on such questions we should rise above party politics—everyone of us. Not only one side but all sides. That is why I put this ques-

tion. I still do not know whether the Judge has been appointed. The thing that I do not get here is: what is the government thinking for preventing such incidents in future. It is not this particular incident alone, and, Sir, that is not at all clear to me. I want to categorical answer for that so that the Harijans have the right to keep their head erect and take their bridal processions through the caste Hindu villages without fear of life.

श्री जैल सिंह अनरेबिल लेडी मेम्बर का यह कहना कि वह मेरे उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं— मैं समझता हूँ इस में मन्तव्य न होने का तो कोई कारण नहीं है। वह मैं ही असंतुष्टता रखें, तब तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। मैंने खुद कहा है कि मैं घटना स्थल पर इस लिये नहीं गया कि घटना स्थल में ज्यादा भयानक हालात वहाँ पर थे जहाँ के लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप दोनों जगहों पर जाते।

श्री विनोद भट्टाचार्य (सीएमपुर) जहाँ के मरे थे वहाँ भी जाते और जहाँ मरे थे वहाँ भी जाते।

श्री जैल सिंह मरने के बाद लार्गे लाई गई, उन का पोस्टमार्टम हुआ। मैं अनरेबिल मेम्बर से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर इन्वेस्टिगेशन आफिसर नहीं है इन्वेस्टिगेशन अगर मैंने खुद करनी है तो फिर पुलिस की और दूसरे अफसरों की क्या जरूरत है। (श्ववधान) मैं, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आप से यह भी प्रार्थना करूँगा अगर मेरे जवाब में किसी को तसल्ली नहीं होती है तो मैं दो बार तीन बार, चार बार उन को सुनने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन आप दमियान में क्यों बोलते हैं? मुझे मालूम नहीं, वह जिन्होंने दावी रखी हुई है, किस पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं। वह किसी भी पार्टी के मेम्बर हों, मैंने तो आप की महत्ता बढाई है।

वहाँ पुलिस कुछ मूदन के बाद पहुँची-उस का कारण यह था कि उस एरिये में रेवेन्यू पुलिस है, रेग्युलर पुलिस वहाँ नहीं थी। रेवेन्यू पुलिस होती है, रेवेन्यू आफिसर होता है पटवारी होता है—इन बेचारों की कोई ताकत नहीं होती है और वहाँ रैदल जाना पड़ता है, जिम में एक दिन लगता है। हम ने उन को यह ही कहा है कि आप देखें, वहाँ आइन्दा के लिये ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना न हो, साथ ही कम्युनिटीज में नकरत भी पैदा न हो। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली और पब्लिक की कोऑ-रेशन लेने के लिए वहाँ कमिटीज बनाई जाएँ। यह भी सोचा जाए कि वहाँ पर आइन्दा के लिये रेवेन्यू पुलिस रखेंगे या रेग्युलर पुलिस भी रखेंगे।

मानरेबिल लेडी मेम्बर ने यह भी पूछा है कि प्राइन्स के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं। हम तो अपनी तरफ से उपाय कर रहे हैं हम ने मुख्य मंत्रियों और गवर्नर को लैटर्स लिखे हैं—अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उन को भी दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन मानरेबिल मेम्बर ने अपनी तरफ से यह नहीं बताया कि हम को क्या-क्या करना चाहिये, आप हमारी यह भी सहायता करें कि हम को क्या-क्या करना चाहिये, इस के बारे में मलाह दे। किसी भी चीज को क्रिटिसिज्म करना मुश्किल नहीं है, यह बुरा किया, वह बुरा किया—यह सब कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन भला कैसे हो सकता है, यह भी आप को बतलाना चाहिये था—यही मेरी आप से दरखास्त है।

अब जहाँ तक जोशी जी के वहाँ जाने का सवाल है . . . . . (अध्ययन) . . . आप तो मूढ़ से ज्यादा पुरानी पालियामेन्टरीयन है, मैं आप का विनया आदर्श करता हूँ, कितना भयानक करता हूँ, फिर भी आप बोल रही है। डिप्टी स्पिकर नाहब, मैं तो, मानरेबिल लेडी मेम्बर के बयानों के साथ सहमत हूँ (अध्ययन) अगर कोई बात बतानी रह गई है, तो आप पहले कह लीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is in agreement with all the points you have raised.

श्री जैल सिंह अब आप के पास कुछ बाकी तो नहीं रहा ?

मैं जोशी जी के बारे में अर्ज कर रहा था—वह वहाँ गये थे, अगर क्लाम के लोगों में मिले थे बात की थी—इस के बारे में अगर आप जानना चाहें कि वह कहा-कहा गये थे, किन्तु मैंने—इसकी जानकारी इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। मैं यह जानकारी मंगवाकर दे दूंगा कि वे क्या करने रहे हैं। जोशी जी क्या बताने हैं और क्या बताने है यह तो खुद आप भी जानती होगी।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे डॉस्ती ने बार बार इस बारे में कहा है। एक योरी की बात होती है अगर थयोरीटीकली सोचना और प्रैक्टिकली न करना यह बात बहुत खतरनाक होती है। यह हम सब कहते हैं और मैं भी कहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक तौर पर नहीं सोचना है। इस पर राजनीतिक तौर पर नहीं सोचेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेंगा। आप जितने भी यहाँ आए हैं, राजनीतिक हैं। इसलिए, राजनीतिक तौर पर सोचना होगा पर मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पर राजनीतिक तौर पर नहीं सोचना चाहिए, बल्कि इस बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए धार्मिक, मजहबी सम्प्रदायों की भी सहायता लेनी चाहिए, धार्मिक तौर पर भी इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और सामाजिक तौर पर भी इस काम में सहायता लेनी चाहिए।

मैं मानरेबिल मेम्बर से यही प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हम आप के साथ इस मामले में सहमत

हैं और हरिजनों पर कहीं भी कोई जुल्म होता है, तो उस को दूर करने के लिए हर प्रकार के उपाय किये जाएंगे।

श्री बागुन सुम्बरई (सिंहभूम) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 30 वर्ष तक कांग्रेस की हुकूमत रही और इन 30 वर्षों में हम को यह सम्कार देखने का मौका मिला है कि हरिजनों पर बार बार इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। यह कांग्रेसी हुकूमत के लिये लज्जा की बात है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minus three years.

श्री बागुन सुम्बरई यह जो पिपरा कांड हुआ, डोंहिया कांड हुआ, बलूची कांड हुआ और नारायणपुर कांड हुआ, इस प्रकार की जो बारबार हरिजना पर घटनायें होती हैं, यह हम सब के लिये बड़े गर्म की बात है। सरकार आश्वासन दे देती है कि हम इन्वैयरी करवा रहे हैं, जाच करवा रहे हैं, कडी से कडी कार्यवाही की जायगी, लेकिन खाली आश्वासन देने से हम लोगों को सतोष होने वाला नहीं है। मैं मर्जा की यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह पर दिल्ली में जो सत्रयन्गीता कांड हुआ था, उसमें आपने यह देखा कि 6 महीने में ही मुज्रिमों को सजा हुई और फाँसी की। इसी तरह मैं मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन या एक रास्ते से बाराणस में जा रहे थे, उन को मारा गया और एक घंटे के अन्दर 14 हरिजनों को ऊँची जाति के लोगों ने मार दिया, तो क्या मर्जा की यह बताने के लिये तैयार है, यह आश्वासन देने के लिये तैयार है कि जो लोग अपराधी हैं, उन को 2 महीने के अन्दर फाँसी की सजा दे दी जायगी। अगर ऐसा कोई आश्वासन मर्जा जी देते हैं, तो हम लोग सतोष की साम ले सकते हैं।

एक और बात मैं मर्जा जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कि मंदिर के रास्ते से गुजरने के लिये जो पैदल जाने की बात कही गई है, तो क्या वह ऊँची जाति के लोगों के ऊपर भी लागू होती है। ऊँची जाति के लोग साइकिल पर जाते हैं, मोटर में सवार हो कर जाते हैं या बालगाड़ी में बैठकर जाते हैं, या घोड़े पर सवार हो कर जाते हैं, तो क्या उन ऊँची जाति वालों को भी, साइकिल पर सवार लोगों को या मोटर पर सवार लोगों को या बालगाड़ी पर सवार लोगों को या घोड़े पर सवार लोगों को उतर कर जाने के लिये कहा जाता है। अगर ऐसी बात है, तो मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि हरिजनों को भी सवार होकर जाने पर मना किया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है, तो हरिजनों पर इस तरह के जुल्म और भ्रष्टाचार क्यों किये गये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

इसके अलावा एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बयान में यह कहा गया है कि 3 हरिजनों पर कैस चलाये गये हैं। हरिजन लोग मारे गये हैं

## [श्री बागुन सुम्बर्द्ध]

श्रीर उन में से 2 की शान ही स्पष्ट रूप हो गई श्रीर मुकदमे भी उन्ही पर चलाये जाते हैं। यह तो वही बात हो गई कि उस्ता चौर कोतवाल को डांटे। उनको मारा गया श्रीर उन पर ही 302 का मुकदमा चलाया जाए, यह एकदम गलत है चाहे वह संघी मंडल के इशारे पर किया गया हो श्रीर चाहे वह पुलिस के इशारे पर किया गया हो। हरिजनों पर इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होने चाहिये। क्या भ्रादिवासियों श्रीर हरिजनों के द्वारा हम प्रकार की जघन्य घटनायें या एक भी घटना ऊंची जाति के लोगों के खिलाफ की गई है? क्या हरिजनों या भ्रादिवासियों के द्वारा किसी ऊंची जाति की बहू बेटी पर कोई बलात्कार किया गया है? उनके मकान जलाये गये हैं? ऐसी एक भी घटना नहीं हुई है। हमेशा हम लोग यही सुनते हैं श्रीर इस सदन में हमेशा चर्चा होती है कि हरिजनों के साथ ये ये ज्यादतियाँ हुई हैं, उनके मकाम जना दिये हैं, उनका बहू भेटियों के साथ बलात्कार किये गये हैं। कब तक इस तरह की घटनाओं को होने दिया जायगा श्रीर कब तक हम इनकी चर्चा करते रहेंगे? अपर कास्ट के लोगों के द्वारा हम प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार आज भी जारी है। चाहे ये कांग्रेसी हुकुमत के संस्कार हों, कानूनी संस्कार हों, सामाजिक संस्कार हों या धार्मिक संस्कार हों इनकी जनपते नहीं देना चाहिये, इन संस्कारों पर रोक लगानी चाहिये। गृह मंत्री तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे धार्मिक संस्कार हों, चाहे राजनीतिक संस्कार हों श्रीर चाहे सामाजिक संस्कार हों हमको इन संस्कारों को बदलना पड़ेगा। नदन में बहम करने से काम नहीं चलेंगा। अगर हम लोग भी बदला लेने के लिये उतावू हो जायेंगे, उनके घरों को जलाना शुरू कर देंगे जिस तरह से वे लोग करते हैं, वेसे हम भी करना शुरू कर देंगे तब क्या होगा? ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। न्याय में काम लिया जाना चाहिये, कानून के हिमायत में चलना चाहिये। जो लोग उम प्रकार के जघन्य अपराध करते हैं, जो लोग जुल्म श्रीर भ्रष्टाचार करने हैं उनको मैं मांग करता हूँ कि दो महीने के अन्दर अन्दर सजा मिलनी चाहिये। इस केस में भी मैं मांग करता हूँ कि दो महीने के अन्दर अन्दर इन लोगों को फासी की सजा दिलाने की आपकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

इसी सदन में 1977 में मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था। उसको मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ। हरिजन श्रीर भ्रादिवासी जब थानों में जाते हैं इस तरह की घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने के लिये तो उसको दर्ज नहीं किया जाता है। वहा पर दारोगा अपर कास्ट का हुआ तो वह अपर कास्ट के लोगों की मदद करता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर बड़ा दारोगा किसी थाने में अपर कास्ट का हो तो वहा छोटा जो आगेगा हो वह कोई भ्रादिवासी या सहृदिजन होना चाहिए। उन प्रकार की व्यवस्था अगर सभी थानों

पर कर दी जाए तो उन लोगों का कोषीग्रेशन इनको मिल सकता है श्रीर इस समस्या का कुछ समाधान हो सकता है। अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई किसी थाने पर नहीं की गई है। भ्रादिवासी श्रीर हरिजन लोगों को अपर रेलों में दारोगा बना देते हैं, सी० ब्राई० डी० में दारोगा बना देते हैं लेकिन यहाँ इनको नहीं भेजा जाता है। कम से कम भ्रादिवासी श्रीर हरिजन को उस थाने का मालिक नहीं तो छोटा मालिक तो आपको बना ही देना चाहिये। तब रिपोर्ट लिखाने में सुविधा होगी, इनवेस्टीगेशन करने में सुविधा होगी। ऐसा अपर ने नहीं किया तो ये जुल्म जारी रहेंगे।

मैं एक श्रीर सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूँ। केस को चलाने के लिए सरकारी पी० पी० होता है जो कि अपर कास्ट का होता है। वह पुलिस की मदद करता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों श्रीर भ्रादिवासियों को भी अपना मलाहकार, अपना वकील चुनने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये जोकि पी० पी० की मदद करे श्रीर सरकार उम वकील को फीस दे।

श्री जैल सिंह माननीय सदस्य ने तीन चार बातें कहीं हैं। मैं जहा तक समझ पाया हूँ उनकी बातों का माराश यह था कि हरिजनों श्रीर भ्रादिवासियों पर ऊंची जाति वालों द्वारा जो दबाव पड़ता है, जो प्रहार होते हैं, जो जुल्म श्रीर मरना होती है वह बन्द होनी चाहिये श्रीर हम काम को सरकार को जल्दी करना चाहिये। हमारे उन्होंने कहा कि यह कांग्रेस सरकार के माथे पर एक धब्बा है श्रीर इसको उतार फेंकना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि दो महीने के अन्दर अन्दर कैसे यह हो सकता है। हो सकता है कि कभी दो महीने से पहले ही हो जाए श्रीर कभी दो महीने से ज्यादा भी लग सकते हैं। अब दो महीने में इसको कैसे किया जा सकता है यह अगर वह हमें बताएँ तो मैं मान लूँगा श्रीर सदन के सामने रख दूँगा।

यह समस्या बहुत गहरी है श्रीर भारत के माथे पर कलंक है। कांग्रेस सरकार को ही नहीं बल्कि जो भी सरकार हो, इस तरह की घटनाएँ जब हांती हैं तो उस सरकार का सिर झुके बगैर नहीं रहना है श्रीर इनको बन्द करने का पूरा यत्न होना चाहिये। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि समाजवादी बुनियादों पर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सरकार की जो कोशिश है वह यह है कि यहाँ कास्टलीम श्रीर क्लासलीस सोसाइटी बने श्रीर सब का दर्जा एक जैसा हो। सब की बहू भेटियों की इज्जत, सत्कार, सम्मान एक जैसा होगा श्रीर हरिजनों श्रीर पिछड़ी जातियों श्रीर भ्रादिवासियों को पूरा हक होगा कि वे श्रादियों में बोलियाँ भी ले कर जाएँ, जजूस भी विकारें, बाबा भी कर्तारु जीव चरें

तो जैसे अपर क्याम वाले करते हैं, वैसा ही करे । कोई अपर क्लास वाला हिन्दुस्तान में इस बात का दावा नहीं कर सकता है कि कोई दूसरी जाति वाला सिर्फ इस बिना पर कि वह छोटी जाति में पैदा हुआ है, इसलिए उसको बाजा बजाने का हक नहीं है, डोली उठाने का हक नहीं है, पगड़ी बांधने का हक नहीं है । उसको घोड़ी पर चढ़ने का हक नहीं उमका हुक्मल करने का हक नहीं । सब हक मौजूद है, अगर कही कमी होगी तो हाउस में मिलवर्तन कर के हम कानून में मां तबदोला करेगे । हम इक्वैलिटी और बराबरी में विश्वास करते हैं और इसके लिये हर मुमकिन यत्न किया जायेगा कि कमी के साथ ज्यादाती न हो ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान . हरिजन एट्रो-सिटीज पर सदन में आपने पिछली बार कहा था कि आप अपोजिशन के लोगों की आंग हरिजन एम० पी० की मीटिंग बुलायेगे, लेकिन तीन महीने हो गये है अभी तक कोई मीटिंग नहीं बुलायी गई है । आप कब तक यह मीटिंग बुलायेगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री यतीन्द्र मकवाना) मैंने कहा था कि मीटिंग बुलायेगे, लेकिन अभी हम ठेक फिना कर रहे हैं ।

15.15 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE INCREASE IN PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VERENDRA PATIL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Hon'ble Members would kindly recall that the last general price increase for petroleum products took place on the 17th August, 1979. Hon'ble Members are doubtless aware that since then successive increases have been announced in the prices of crude oils by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Many of the increases were given effect to even retrospectively. Consequently the weighted averaged price of imported crude oil has gone up from Rs. 1255 per MT in August, 1979 to about Rs. 1943 per MT. The additional burden placed on our refineries on this account is of the order of Rs. 1048 crores per annum. Similar increases in the price of imported petroleum products have also taken place and this has added an additional burden

of about Rs. 525 crores. There are certain other incidental costs to the oil industry such as increase in ocean freight, increases in refining cost, increased cost of road transportation which has to be resorted to, to reach products to the market in time, over rail transportation etc. These incidental costs add up to Rs. 175 crores per annum. In addition, the oil industry has had to borrow funds from the banks and financial institutions to meet their increased cost to pay for the higher price of imported crude oil and petroleum products pending decision on revision of product prices. These amounts have to be paid back with interest. The total additional burden to be made good to the oil industry on account of all these factors comes therefore to Rs. 2466 crores.

Government after very careful consideration have decided to increase the prices of petroleum products with effect from 8th June, 1980. These price increases are expected to generate about Rs. 2100 crores per annum.

Increases in the prices of individual petroleum products have been decided upon after a very careful consideration of the effect these will have on various sectors of the economy. Kerosene is an article of mass consumption and is used by the weaker sections of the community. Cooking gas is largely used as domestic fuel in the urban areas by the middle classes. I am happy to say that the prices of these two products have been left untouched.

The basic prices of petrol, high speed diesel oil and light diesel oil have been increased by 65 paise per litre. The prices of lubricants of different grades have been increased by about Rs. 1.10 per litre, the exact amount varying for each grade. The price of naphtha, if used in the manufacture of fertilizers, has been increased by Rs. 475 per tonne. However the price of naphtha for other purposes has been raised by only Rs. 210 per

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

tonne because it was increased substantially in August 1979. There is no increase in the price of LSHS and fuel oil used for the production of fertilizers; however, for other purposes the increase is Rs. 650 per tonne. Bitumen price has been increased by Rs. 650 per tonne. The price rise in the case of aviation turbine fuel is Rs. 1100/- per kilo litre. Suitable increases have also been ordered in respect of a number of special products such as wax, benzene, toluene, jute batching oil, raw petroleum cake, carbon black, feed stock, phenol extract, aromex and solvents. The increases in the end prices in all these cases may be slightly higher due to sales tax, octroi and other State levies.

Even with these increases the prices are generally below the international prices. For example the price of diesel oil at Delhi is less than the imported price by at least 60 paise per litre. The new price of naphtha feed stock for fertilizer is Rs. 1075.81 as against Rs. 2805.00 per M. T. of imported naphtha and Rs. 1943 per tonne for crude oil itself.

Hon'ble Members are perhaps aware that our import bill has risen sharply in the recent past. In 1978-79 it was Rs. 1695 crores representing 30.6 per cent of our exports. During 1979-80 the foreign exchange bill may be about Rs. 3202 crores being 53.4 per cent of our exports. During the current year the foreign exchange bill may go up to about Rs. 4930 crores being 69 per cent of the export earnings based on imports of about 16 million tonnes of crude oil and about 6.5 million tonnes of petroleum products.

Every time there is an increase in the prices of petroleum products due to increase in the price of imported crude oil and products, there is a demand that the excise duties should

be brought down to give relief to the consumers rather than pass on the increased burden to the consumers. Hon'ble Members are aware that ONGC and OIL do not get the equivalent of international prices for the crude oil which they sell to the refineries. Currently, offshore crude costs Rs. 475 per tonne and onshore crude Rs. 310 per tonne to the refineries as against the average imported crude oil price of Rs. 1943 per tonne. If the crude oil produced in the country is priced on import parity basis at Rs. 1943 per tonne, the additional burden on the consumer would be nearly Rs. 2200 crores per annum. This is much higher than the amount realised from levy of excise and customs duties on petroleum products of about Rs. 1568 crores.

In other words by keeping the price of indigenous crude at a low level the consumer is already insulated to some extent against the ever increasing price of imported crude oil and products.

Hon'ble Members are probably aware that OPEC Committee of Experts on Long-Term Strategy has recently finalised its report which was discussed in the meeting of OPEC held in early May at Taif (Saudi Arabia). One of the recommendations is that there should be a minimum floor price adjusted quarterly for inflation, currency fluctuations and industrial world GNP growth. According to western experts, this would imply annual crude oil price rises in the range of 10 per cent to 15 per cent under current economic conditions. This would mean that oil could cost at least \$ 60 a barrel within 5 to 7 years as against the current average of about \$ 30 a barrel.

We are also urging in international forums that oil importing developing countries should be given priority and security of supplies because they can neither curtail consumption nor resort to conservation measures, in

the near future being already at low levels of economic development. Though OPEC may have a case for gradually increasing the prices of crude oil this will on the other hand cause serious balance of payments crises for developing countries and, therefore, they would need to be insulated against such increases. There is also a case for recycling the petro dollars which are with the developed countries, for assisting the oil importing developing countries to develop their oil resources and also alternative sources of energy. It would be our endeavour to ensure that in any international accord the case of the oil importing developing countries is equitably decided.

In the light of what has been stated above Hon'ble Members would appreciate that the price increases which have been effected are the direct result of compulsions of the world oil situation from which there is no escape. There is no knowing what escalations will take place in future. If and when they do take place there is no way we can sustain the viability of the oil industry except by passing on the burden to the consumers to the extent unavoidably necessary. This is the harsh reality of life which every citizen of the country should know.

Government is taking steps to explore more intensively for crude oil but it costs a lot of money to find and develop new oil fields. Moreover finding oil is a chancy business. To the extent we become more self-sufficient in oil, our burden on account of import will be lessened. In the long term we should realize that oil everywhere is a depletable resource and our efforts should, therefore, be to reduce our dependence on oil as a source of energy and tap other sources such as coal. But in the short term there is no escape from paying the price for the high cost which this form of energy has commanded in recent years.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** (Diamond Harbour). I have a submission to make.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am not permitting you. No, no, it is not a debate. You have already given a notice of a motion. Then you can discuss it. You must cooperate. Now, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah to move the motion.

15.25 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
 FORTH REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th June, 1980."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th June, 1980."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.** (Diamond Harbour): My submission is this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Whatever Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Under what rules?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under residuary rules, I have got powers to do it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to move my amendment:

I beg to move:

"That following should be added for discussion two hours each:—

1. To consider the failure of the Government to protect the life and property of Harijans.
2. To consider and discuss the misuse of Government machinery by ruling party in recent Assembly elections.
3. To consider mounting unemployment in the youth (educated and uneducated both)."

I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will accept my amendments. There are other important issues which the House should discuss. You have seen that the killing of harijans is taking place on a large scale in this country. This is a subject which needs to be discussed. This is a shameful affair for country like ours that harijans are being killed, burnt alive and reports are pouring in every day. Therefore, the House must find some time to discuss this important issue.

In the last elections, Government had misused the total government machinery for rigging, booth capturing and for other things and a lot of complaints are there. Therefore, this is another important issue which the

House must take notice of. Otherwise, democratic institutions are in danger.

Then there is a question of mounting unemployment in the youth (educated and uneducated both). A lot of resentment is going on among the youth and we have been raising this question time and again in the House that government must find some time to discuss this important issue and find out how and what measures should be taken to tackle this problem. They should find out how the Planning Commission should give priority to tackle this question of growing unemployment effectively.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I also want to move my amendments. I beg to move:

"That the Report be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee with the recommendation that the Business Advisory Committee consider including the following items for immediate discussion:—

1. Allegations of mass rigging in the recently held elections to the State Assemblies in Uttar Pradesh and in Bihar.
2. The total break-down of law and order in the country.
3. The rising prices."

My amendment is in respect of certain very important matters. I was expecting the Government to come forward with proposals to discuss the more important issues which are worrying all of us and which are worrying the entire country also. Firstly, there is a question of prices. The hon. Minister of Petroleum read out a long statement, much of which we did not follow. Obviously the

fact is that the government has contributed through this one decision to price increase which may be in the region of 10 to 15 per cent in certain sectors, by this one decision. The budget is round the corner. There are a large number of items, essential goods—I am not talking off mangal sutra; we have cause to discuss mangal sutra price rise; that has also been going up, I am told—essential items like edible oils, cloth, most basic needs of the people. In a few days it will be six months since your Government came in. Instead of bringing the prices down—this is what you told the people—you are now directly contributing to rising of the prices. This is a matter which needs to be discussed in the House because everyone is concerned. There will be a major explosion in the country. People are not going to accept. I hope you are aware of the fact that between the Lok Sabha elections and the Rajya Sabha elections, voting has gone down by 9 per cent. For three months you may go on giving the slogan: Janata or Lok Dal. People will take it for three months, not beyond that. We have now reached that stage where nobody is taking your words. Directly, as a government, you are increasing prices. Therefore, this is a matter which needs to be discussed. Mangal sutra, of course, could be discussed later on but the prices of essential articles need to be discussed and my amendment is concerned with that.

The next point is about law and order situation. Towards the end of last year, we heard a lot in this country, till 6th January this year. We heard stories how it was impossible to walk in the streets of Delhi. In the last few days houses of M. Ps. have been burgled; the house of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, the house of Mr. Dandavate, they have been burgled. Nirankari Baba was killed in his home. Despite statements that came from the Home Minister, the Police Commissioner

and a lot of other big and small fry, that the man who committed the crime—they were on the threshold of picking up that man, the man who committed the crime. there is no picking up. There are rumours in the country; people say that the government is trying to shield some people; there are rumours going on like that. This is only by way of illustration. Look at the number of railway robberies, dacoities..... (Interruptions).

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** The report of the Business Advisory Committee is before the House for adoption; you can discuss other things separately.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I have moved an amendment and under the rules I am entitled to make my submission. The third point on which my amendment is based is the question of rigging the Assembly elections. Hon. Members are quite exercised. Has there ever been so many killings, killing of so many candidates? A man like Udit Narain Sharma, you had killed him. You killed—how many candidates—do you remember?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** You killed him.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** You are the government; I was not the government.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** On a point of order.. (Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** There cannot be a point of order my amendment.... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He asks: how can you say: you have killed many people?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I am not saying he has killed them.



[Shri George Fernandes]

The point of my amendment is that the government had not protected their lives.

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : डायनेमाइट केस ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : माप क्यों परेजान होते हैं ? डायनेमाइट की जार्ज प्रायः अलग से कर । (व्यवधान)

My point is that law and order situation has deteriorated to a point where the houses of Members of Parliament are not safe from burglars.

The lives of holy men in this country are not safe even in their homes. Nobody can travel in the trains. Trains are being looted. Persons are being attacked in the trains. Candidates in elections get killed. So, that is one aspect.

I was making a point about rigging. Rigging point has been made by my colleague Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot make a long speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not making a long speech. But I am justifying my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody knows about rigging. You need not agitate (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have to discuss it. Thank you very much for this admittance. That is the reasons why we have to discuss. My submission is there are two illegitimate Governments to-day in this country. One is in Bihar and the other is in Uttar Pradesh. These Governments are illegitimate. These Governments have not come on the strength of the peoples votes. These

Governments have come as a result of total rigging. These Governments have come as a result of booth capturing. These Governments have come as a result of every conceivable crime against democratic institution and against democratic elections in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is how things happen.

Mr. George, please listen to me. You are a senior parliamentarian. You want these items to be included here. You must present it in such a manner that you earn the goodwill of all the Members of this House. But you are prejudicing them. You have prejudiced Mr. Venkatasubbiah, a very nice person. You should not make them angry.

What are the points on which you wish that these should be included?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I was aggressively pursuing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unfortunately you are always in an angry mood. It will not help you always.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You always find me smiling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not always smile when you speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are two other points and I will conclude. The other point is-- drought situation. It is a very serious situation and I believe that the drought situation needs to be discussed in this House without any further delay.

200 million people in this country are affected by this. For the last one year this has been the problem. We used to hear about this problem from the mouths of the people speaking from the treasury benches to-day.

For the last five months there has been no discussion on the drought situation. People are dying in the rural area. This matter needs to be discussed. I suggest that this must be included in the current agenda.

Lastly I would like to mention about the position in the North Eastern States. Assam is being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not put that in the amendment. I am sorry.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have touched all the three points. Please conclude. I am not going to allow you. Please sit down. I am calling Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): There are certain points which have not been included as is noticed from the announcement made by the hon. Minister.

Certain aspects have already been touched by my friend earlier. The main point which I want to be included in the list of the Business for the coming week is law and order situation. As has been amply described by my colleague, Shri George Fernandes, I need not take your time to dilate on the subject, the law and order situation has been fast deteriorating. This House should have an opportunity to discuss law and order situation so that people get assured safety.

Another important thing is this that a statement has been made by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, suggesting that the Parliamentary system now existing should be replaced by another system i.e. the

Presidential System. My apprehension is this. I think the House will share that apprehension. I hope you will also share that apprehension that it is not a simple word which has fallen from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh but a consistent conspiracy is being hatched to create a situation where that kind of replacement of the existing parliamentary system by another system is being seriously contemplated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will take only two minutes. There are seven Members.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It has come to the Press—that an expert team has been sent to France to really understand what their Presidential System is. They are preparing a blueprint of this nature. The whole idea is to institutionalise the dictatorship and dynastic rule in our country by modifying the Constitution itself. This is a grave threat to democracy. This is a grave threat to this House. This is a grave threat to the future of our country. Therefore, Parliament should have a discussion on the subject. Unless this is discussed, the very future of this great institution is in jeopardy.

The drought condition should also be discussed because quite a large number of people are now under the spell of drought and the Government have not spelt out in detail the steps they have taken or propose to take to provide adequate relief to the drought-stricken people. It is reported that many State Governments could not even spend the allocated funds. Therefore, a discussion on the drought condition is necessary.

Just now a statement has been made by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. It was a long statement and the House had no opportunity to discuss this matter. Not only that. By announcing the price hike

[Shri Chitt<sub>2</sub> Basu]

only a day before Parliament met, it was an affront or insult to Parliament and the hon. Speaker himself made certain remarks about it and said it was a case of impropriety. Therefore, time should be found to discuss this subject in any form which you may decide.

Lastly, there have been allegations of malpractices in the last Assembly elections in nine States. Thousands of workers were arrested before the election took place. Even the results could not be announced in Bihar. The results in respect of 32 constituencies were not announced although the polling took place about a week ago. That has caused suspicion among the minds of the people that because the Congress Party in Bihar was not in a position to attain a majority, they manipulated the whole thing. This has created a lot of suspicion. (*Interruptions*) What is the harm if we want a discussion? The Minister would be at liberty to deny it. My demand is a harmless one, namely, this House should have an opportunity to discuss this allegation and to find out the truth. I do not know why these people should be provoked by this demand Sir, you should help us to get all these things included in the business of next week.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, there is a notice for a discussion covering the rise in price of petrol, fertiliser, diesel, kerosene and bitumen. It is very interesting that the deal has been put through through a British firm and the commission has been cut off by a person in the ruling party very close to the caucus. And, the amount—I cannot tell you exactly—runs into seven million pounds. We want to discuss this on the floor of the House because the ultimate effect of this price rise will be phenomenal.

It will touch the skies and the common man will have to pay for this. (*Interruptions*.) I shall produce enough documents to prove what I have said.

Then there is the question of serious charges of unfair methods used in Bihar and U.P., particularly. I would not repeat what others have said, but look at the mass transfer of officers—police officers and civil servants—before the election. Then there is the allegation that for booth-capturing the State machinery was used—police and civil servants were used. Then, why was there no announcement of the results in certain cases for a week? I have heard from one ruling party member that if free and fair election was held in Bihar, they would not have got a majority. (*Interruptions*) We are feathering our own nests while 200 million people even after 33 years of independence are dying for want of food and water. Cattle are dying for lack of water. I went to Rajasthan and I found that people were charging Rs. 2/- for a bucket of water to be taken out from the well. A discussion must take place on this.

There is also the Maruti Commission Report by Shri A. C. Gupta. This is one of the most wonderful documents that we have seen in recent times. We want to debate on the Maruti Commission's report. We also want that those who have been indicated by the Commission should be prosecuted and legal action be taken against them.

We would not allow this Government to make the Indian judiciary into a poodle of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I am quoting from The Economic Times, London: "The Indian judiciary has been made into a poodle of Mrs. Indira Gandhi."

About the crime situation, have you ever heard that the door of an MP sitting within 50 yards of

Parliament House has been broken open at 3 p. m. in the afternoon? Who does it? The Research and Analysis Wing of the Intelligence Bureau maintains a criminal action squad. The thief went in. He did not go to my bedroom. He went to my office looking for documents. There is a ruse that the typewriting machine was removed. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Bhinder, said that he would see to it that I got the typewriter. I assure you that you cannot prevent this thieving by the Intelligence Bureau and RAW and you cannot stop the Police also.

Regarding sugar export and cement import thing, what is Mr. Sarajpal's Commission who is sitting in London for exchange of sugar and import of cement? We need to make some trips now to find out the documents. Photostating machines are available in Delhi. This item must be included for debating as soon as possible.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Do you know that Mr. Sarajpal happens to be the father-in-law of Mr. Jyoti Bosu's son?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know that the father-in-law of Mr. Jyoti Basu's son is a late lamented person. I vouch it and tell it.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: You may even deny the

parentage of Mr. Jyoti Bosu's son for your sake.

श्री कमला निध बडुकर (मोतीहारी) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं पाँच मुद्दे उठाना चाहता हूँ जोकि बहुत जरूरी हैं ।

वर्तमान सरकार ने श्री पिछली सरकार ने श्री जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली चालू की है इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये । वहाँ पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं मिल रही हैं । इस वास्ते इस प्रणाली के फकशनिय पर बहस होनी चाहिये ताकि लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुएं, रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की वस्तुएं उचित कीमत पर सुलभ हो सकें । वह प्रणाली कागजों पर ही रह गई है और काम में नहीं आ रही है । इस वास्ते इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये ।

वर्तमान सरकार ने श्री पिछली सरकार ने श्री यह वादा किया था कि सभी हरिजन बस्तियों में बिहार में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी । यह व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है । इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये कि यह व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी और हरिजन बस्तियों में कब तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी, कितना इस में समय लगेगा ।

मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि बिहार में वर्तमान चुनाव में बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ी हुई है विधान सभा चुनाव में बड़े पैमाने पर बूथ कैपचरिंग हुआ है, गुंडों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, अधिकारियों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है । मैं आपको एक घटना बताना चाहता हूँ । हरलाखी विधान सभा चुनाव में पूरा पोलिंग हो गया और हमारा जम्मीवार 495 वोटों से लीड कर रहा था । एक पोलिंग बूथ बाकी रह गया था जहाँ पोलिंग होना था । जिस दिन पोलिंग होना था उस दिन हमारे राम कुमार पुर्वे जो दूसरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से जीते थे वह यहाँ के पोलिंग एजेंट थे और उनको एस डी श्री ने फिजिकली पीट करके 749 वोटों में से 730 वोट एक बक्से में गिरा दिए । इस तरह की जो घटनाएं हुई हैं इन पर बहस होनी चाहिये और चुनाव कैसे

(श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर)

हुए हैं सही ढंग से हुए हैं नहीं इस पर बहस करने का प्रापको हमें मौका देना चाहिये।

हमारे चित्त बसु जी ने एक सवाल उठाया है और उस पर राज्य सभा में बहस भी हो चुकी है। एक योजना बन रही है, एक कॉम्प्लेक्स बन रही है कि भारत में प्रेजीडेंटियल फार्म प्राफेब्लिटी होनी चाहिये। राज्य सभा में इसकी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ बहस होनी चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जनता का भविष्य क्या होने जा रहा है, या डा. बाला रेड्डी की बात मानी जाएगी या लोक सभा के चुने हुए हुए प्रतिनिधियों की मानी जाएगी? फार्म प्राफेब्लिटी क्या होना चाहिये इस पर बहस का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं सिंघाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। देश में और बिहार में भी बड़ी बड़ी नदी घाटी योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। उन पर क्या काम हो रहा है, लोगों को उनसे लाभ मिल रहा है या नहीं इस पर चर्चा का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये और उन परिवर्तनों की समीक्षा होनी चाहिये। उनसे देश को क्या लाभ रहा है, क्यों जो योजनाएँ हैं, जो बन रही हैं उन पर खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है, क्यों उनसे लोगों को लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इस पर बहस का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन पांच बिन्दुओं पर कार्य संज्ञा समिति में विचार हो और वह समिति इन पर बहस करने का मौका दे।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY**  
(Bombay North-East): Sir, the city of Bombay is suffering due to complete breakdown of the suburban rail services. Last time also I raised this issue in the House and I was assured that discussion would take place. Now, Bombay is a very important city and about 10 million people roughly live in the greater Bombay area and specially the poor

people have to live outside Bombay. So, suburban services are extremely important for the poor people of Bombay and that is in such a chaotic state, particularly the Central Railway. So, I would like the House to take interest in these regional problems which can be only solved through this House because Railway is a Central subject. Therefore, I would like an early discussion on the suburban services of Bombay.

Secondly, when this new Government took charge, they had promised a new slum policy on how to convert slums into pucca tenements, and the Minister made a statement. Then I raised it in the first Session, I raised it in the second Session. Both times he said: "Yes I am interested." I had tabled a question yesterday but it became unstarred. There also he says they are going to have a policy. It is important to realise that there are slums in every State. Your party, when it was in power, when you were not Deputy-Speaker, did some good work in slum development. So, we should have a national approach to the problem, because many cities have slums and poor people live there, but Parliament has never discussed the slum policy. So, it must discuss it.

Thirdly, the foreign policy of this Government has completely failed, as evidenced in the case of Afghanistan. This House has not discussed the Afghanistan issue properly. We have

and references here and there, I am sure this time they will say it can be discussed under the Demands for Grants, but that cannot be done. It was the practice before to have a regular motion and discussion on foreign policy. So, we should have a full-fledged discussion particularly on Afghanistan and some of the new steps that have been taken with regard to China by this Government.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** This is the consensus arrived at the Business Advisory Committee and time has been allotted. These suggestions could have been made by hon. Members when we announce the business for next week. All these matters will be brought before the Business Advisory Committee. So, I would like this motion to be passed.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Is Mr. Chandrajit Yadav pressing his amendment?

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh):** Let it be considered at the next meeting.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What about Mr. George Fernandes?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If it is a definite assurance, I withdraw.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** I said that these suggestions could have been made when we announce the business for next week. That would have been more relevant. Now that the suggestions have been made, they will be taken into consideration by the Business Advisory Committee.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** With that assurance, I withdraw.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th June, 1960."

*The motion was adopted.*

12 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED STATEMENT BY ANDHRA PRADESH CHIEF MINISTER SUGGESTING PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following.

The most significant thing that has happened during the last 33 years of democracy is the public announcement in Hyderabad by a leader of the ruling party and Chief Minister where the Law Minister was present, that a presidential form of Government should replace the present Constitution, although they were to abide by the present Constitution. Their alibi was the alleged constrains in the present parliamentary system and therefore the presidential form should come instead.

This will actually mean absolute concentration of all power in the hands of one person and that in reality it would be a dictatorial system. This is a very serious matter. The Prime Minister being the leader of this House, which owes its existence to the present Constitution should make a statement on the floor of the House clarifying the Government's stand in the matter. If no statement comes forward from the Government, the people will

take it that what has been stated above is correct and true.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I would like to give the reply. The matter raised by the hon. Member under Rule 377 refers to the alleged public announcement in Hyderabad by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in my presence. The hon. member presumably seems to allude to the speech delivered by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 2nd June 1980 at a function got up to release the Telugu version of the Constitution. I was also present on the occasion and my speech preceded that of the Chief Minister.

A widely circulated daily, 'The Decan Chronicle' of 3rd June 1980 quoted the speech of the Chief Minister *in extenso*. The relevant extract of the Daily is as follows:

"The Chief Minister, Dr. Chenna Reddy, tonight stressed the need for preparing a new Constitution for the country which will reflect the deep aspirations of the people and be a live instrument to secure for the people the social, economic and political justice."

Having referred to the number of amendments made in the Constitution, the Chief Minister observed that the need to change it from time to time reflects the aspirations of the people in fulfilling their dreams. Again referring to the change in the Constitution, he observed, which is

again an extract from the said paper of that date:

"He said that time had come to consider the need to have a fresh Constitution and added that it was his personal opinion.

He further observed, as quoted by the paper:

"He was not reflecting the official thinking of the ruling party as one of its leaders, he said."

He, however, emphasised that a new Constitution could be written only after obtaining the mandate of the people through the democratic process of an election.

I have relied on the quotations of the said newspaper. 'The Deccan Chronicle' as it was quite handy to me this day.

The Chief Minister to my recollection....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What did you hear?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** Will you please wait till I complete my statement? You need not get unduly excited.

The Chief Minister to my recollection, never mentioned about the Presidential form of Government to replace the present Constitution as sought to be injected in the matter raised under Rule 377. The hon. member is unduly making a mountain of a mole hill.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This is unwarranted. We can produce clippings from national dailies. We have seen many Ministers like you.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, my friend indulges in the publicity stunt. I have got to answer him in the manner in which.... (Interruptions). He is drawing his own inference.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** On a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Under what rule?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Under Rule 376.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** I am squarely meeting the issue raised by him under Rule 377. May I just complete it?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** What is the point of order?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My point of order is under Rule 376. He is quoting 'The Deccan Chronicle'. He has not said what he has heard with his own ears. He was present there.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Where is the point of order? There is no point of order (Interruptions)

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:** The difficulty with my hon. friend is that he would not like to hear me properly. I will repeat it.

The Chief Minister, to my recollection, never mentioned about the Presidential form of Government to replace the present Constitution as sought to



[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

be injected in the matter raised under rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why say, "recollection"? Why a rider? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a statement is being made by the hon. Minister, I ask you, is this the way to deal with the statement? You hear him first. Then, if you want to say anything, you do. But not like this. If this is the way, we cannot conduct the proceedings of the House. He is making a statement. Under rule 377, he is not expected to make a statement. But he is making it. You should be happy about it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I repeat. The hon. Member is unduly making a mountain of a mole-hill. He is drawing his own inference based on the public announcement of the Chief Minister which does not stand substantiated as per his statement at Hyderabad.

In view of this position, there is no room for any apprehension and anxiety on the part of the hon. Member or anyone else. While changes in the Constitution with a view to attaining the noble objectives set out in the Preamble and other parts of the Constitution are always possible, there is no proposal whatsoever under the consideration of the Government to replace the present parliamentary system of Government by a presidential form of Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. K. C. Halder.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only one minute. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not hear you any more. Whatever Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu speaks will be without my permission. Therefore, it is not to be recorded.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU:\*

(ii) SHIFTING OF THE HEAD OFFICE OF HINDUSTAN FERTILISER CORPORATION FROM DELHI TO CALCUTTA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under rule 377:

It is serious matter that even after the categorical assurance and decision taken by the Government, the shifting of the head Office of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta has not taken place so far.

The four units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation are situated in Eastern Region and two of them in West Bengal. The Central Government instructed the Corporation to shift the Head Office to Calcutta on or before 1st April, 1980. For that purpose, the West Bengal State Government has extended their helping hand for arranging places for Head Office and residential accommodation for staff. The State Government has arranged a complete air-conditioned floor (2600 sq. ft.) in Poddar Court Buildings in Calcutta with a minimum rent of Rs. 5/- per sq. ft. and the State Government had already spent Rs. 1,50,000 for 3 months' rent of that floor for that purpose.

16-10 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

The Chief Secretary of West Bengal State Government has written a letter asking them to take immediate possession of that floor for which the State Government is paying rent, but there is no reply. Moreover, the bureaucrats of the Corporation, by-passing the State Government, are reported to have dealt with a house owner in Theatre Road in Calcutta for an incomplete building for which the Corporation is ready to give Rs. 45 lakhs to the house owner for the completion of the building. However, the rent of the building is also higher than the offer given by the State Government. The

State Government has offered a number of places including the Salt Lake area.

I urge upon the Government to shift the Head Office to Calcutta immediately.

Mr. Patil being here, I would request him to answer and to give an assurance on the Floor of the House. In this connection I would like to mention that, during the last Session, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and myself met the Hon. Minister, Mr. Patil, and he categorically assured us that the Head Office of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation will be shifted to Calcutta as early as possible. I think the Hon. Minister will honour his assurance.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** The Hon. Member has mentioned about shifting the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's office to Calcutta. It is true that, in this connection, the Hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee and the Hon. Member who spoke just now had met me and had discussed this: and I am already in correspondence with the State Chief Minister. But he has raised this point just now and I had no knowledge that he would raise it: otherwise I would have come prepared to make a statement. Therefore, I would request him to give me some time to make a statement.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):** सभापति महोदय नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत माननीय सदस्य जो मामले उठाते हैं उनके बारे में मंत्रियों को सूचना नहीं दी जाती है, यह तो बड़ी भ्रष्टाचार की बात है।

**सभापति महोदय:** मुझे ऐसा बताया गया है कि थोड़ी ही लेट इफॉर्मेशन दी जाती है।

(iii) REPORTED STRIKE BY INSURANCE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER ON THE PANEL OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME IN MAHARASHTRA

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):** I have to draw attention to the situation

created by the indefinite strike of about 3,000 Insurance Medical Practitioners on the panel of Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra from 1st May, 1960. The principal demands of these doctors are as follows:

(i) The capitation fee paid to them at present at Rs. 2.50 per family per month be raised to Rs. 5.10 per family per month.

(ii) They should be given adequate representation on the ESI Corporation and concerned committees at various levels.

(iii) The present procedure of wrongful disentitlement of insured workers putting both the workers and the doctors to a loss for the fault of his employer, be completely changed.

The entire present procedure of making an IP disentitled to medical benefits under the scheme is irregular and needs complete change as suggested by the doctor's so that an IP is not disentitled so long as he is in insurable employment and his contribution is cut from his wages.

The other two demands of the doctors are also fully justifiable. The IMP doctor is the kind-pin in the scheme and representation of these doctors along with the present other representatives of the medical profession will help the running of the scheme sympathetically and making it popular.

I must bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister that most of the National Trade Unions (HMS, AITUC, BMS, CITU) have strongly supported the demands of the doctors and of the Corporation to settle them early.

The strike of the doctors is now one month old and I earnestly request the Hon. Minister of Labour to look into this matter urgently and do justice to these Insurance Doctors and also the workers.

(iv) REPORTED DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION OF PATNA-HAJIPUR GANGA BRIDGE IN BIHAR.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मैंने इस सवाल को पिछले सत्र में भी उठाया था और सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन दिया गया था, लेकिन उस आश्वासन की पूर्ति अभी तक नहीं की गई है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि सरकारी पक्ष से, भीष्म बाबू यहाँ पर बैठें हुए हैं, वह भी इसकी गम्भीरता को समझेंगे और इस पर कुछ बोलेंगे।

बिहार में पटना हाजीपुर गंगा पुल निर्माण का कार्य पिछले दस वर्षों से चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी भी अधूरा पड़ा है। पुल के निर्माण की लागत अनुमानित व्यय से काफी बढ़ गई है। उस पुल का निर्माण का कार्य "गेमन कम्पनी" द्वारा कराया जा रहा है। इस साल भी सीमेंट के अभाव में पुल निर्माण का कार्य बंद है। यह पुल राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से काफी महत्वपूर्ण है तथा भारत-नेपाल की जोड़ने का एक मुख्य मार्ग है। जैसे यह पुल राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथी योजना अवधि में इस पुल पर 50 प्रतिशत खर्च के लिए तैयार योजना ग्रहण दिया।

जिस रफ्तार से पुल निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि भागामी कई वर्षों में भी पुल का निर्माण नहीं हो सकेगा। विगत सत्र के दौरान सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि सीमेंट के अभाव में गंगा पुल का निर्माण कार्य नहीं रुकेगा, लेकिन पिछले एक वर्ष से सीमेंट के अभाव में कार्य बंद है।

अतः भारत सरकार से मांग है कि केन्द्रीय अनुदान देकर तथा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर भीष्मबाबू पटना हाजीपुर गंगा पुल का निर्माण का कार्य पूरा किया जाए।

सभापति जी, यह सिन्धोग्रिटी फवाइंट ऑफ व्यूह से भी जरूरी है और हमारे बहुत से मॅम्बर्स को, जिन लोगों को उस पार जाना पड़ता है, नार्थ बिहार में. उन तमाम लोगों के सामने यह कठिनाई है। विगत दस सालों से इस पुल का कार्य चल रहा है, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से चल रहा है उससे आगे आने वाले दस वर्षों में भी पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार की ओर से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ, चूँकि एक साल से काम बंद है। सरकार ने कहा था कि काम बन्द नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी एक साल से काम बन्द है। कृपया कर मंत्री जी यह बनलायेंगे कि किन कारणों से काम बन्द है और ऐसी कोशिश करेंगे कि काम बन्द न हो। भीष्म बाबू आप कृपा कीजिए, आप भी उस पार के हैं, आपको भी तो जाने में दिक्कत होती है। सारे का सारा

सबन साथ में है। पिछले सत्र में जो आश्वासन दिया गया था, आप उस आश्वासन को देखिए, ताकि कम से कम काम रुके नहीं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिस चीज पर आश्वासन देती है, सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि वह उस को देखे कि वह काम पूरा हुआ है या नहीं। जब पिछली बार सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है, तब फिर सरकार क्यों चुपचाप साधे हुए है।

सभापति महोदय : आश्वासन कमेटी में उसको लेगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आश्वासन कमेटी उसको देखेगी, लेकिन हम लोग जो यहाँ कहते हैं कि यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। उस मामले पर क्या आप सरकार से बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप सरकार को कहिए कि वह इस बारे में जवाब दे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot extract any explanation or statement from the Minister. You have raised it. You have done your duty.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Is it ensured that all these matters which are raised under rule 377 are forwarded to the respective Ministers? And they should come forward at a suitable time, in a day or two, and make statements in reply to those. Is that done or not? Otherwise, what is the use of raising the matters here?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the Minister to say or not to say anything. We cannot compel the Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You cannot compel. But are all these matters forwarded to them or not?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमारी भावनाओं को सरकार तक क्या आप पहुँचा देंगे। अभी एक मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम कभी पहुँचा नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : अभी आपने कहा है, इस लिये छुट्टे गया है।

16.19 Hours

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ASSAM—contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further discussion of the Statutory Resolution regarding continuance of the Proclamation in respect of Assam.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Sir, before we resume the discussion of this Statutory Resolution on Assam, I would like to point out that the time left is only about one hour. It is not enough because so many Parties have to speak and the Minister has also to reply. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs through you to extend the time for this Resolution by two more hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the House prepared to sit for more time? If the House is prepared, we may give some more time for this.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): We are discussing the statutory resolution brought forward by the government to extend the President's rule in Assam for another term of six months. I think this is a formality with which I agree. Standing here I support that motion.

But, incidentally, we are not merely discussing the formality. We are discussing in depth the Assam question. What is the Assam problem? What is its face? How it should be dealt with and in what manner? These are the problems before, I think, every political party in the country and I would say, before every patriotic citizen in this country.

When this movement started, at that time I had an occasion to deal with it in the previous government. At that time the demand was that the elections should be given up and as a result the elections could not be held in many parts of Assam. Nobody should even for very good purposes try to block the democratic process of holding elec-

tions in the country when the national parliament was going to be constituted—naturally, I had tried my best in meeting the students delegations, political parties delegations and in one of the trips to Gauhati, even after staying there for a couple of days, these efforts could not produce any results because I knew that the problem is not amendable to a simplistic solution. There are deep fears, suspicions and anger involved in this. This present feeling is that and at the moment it is based on the feeling that there are large numbers of foreigners staying in Assam as a result of which the people of Assam feel that economically and culturally they are overwhelmed and, therefore, they should be deported. (Interruptions). Quite right. As you say, they want that they should be deleted from the voters' list. First of all they did not want elections and now they want the voters' lists should be purified and these names deleted and they should be purified according to their concept of purification. I personally feel that there is a deep contradiction in Assam's life because this problem is a very complex problem—the problem of the so-called foreigners. It is a complex problem and in a way it is an accumulated problem because in the course of 10 to 20 years this question has been raised many times. I remember having dealt with it as the Home Minister and I then agreed to appoint tribunals to look into the cases of suspected foreigners. I do not know how those tribunals came to be discontinued. Personally I am not aware of it. I persuaded them to have the tribunals so that there may be some machinery which can help to remove the suspicions in their minds.

Now the point is that very extreme positions have been taken. The people who are the sponsors of the movement feel that there are more than fifty to sixty lakhs of people who are foreigners. Of course, some of us and I think all the parties—I am sure about it—agreed to one thing that this question will have to be solved through negotiations and when we say that this problem should be negotiated, it presumes

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that there are some foreigners. There are some foreigners and that section of foreigners should be dealt with. The question is: how it should be dealt with, and dealt with through what machinery, dealt with on what principles and criteria, etc. Really speaking, these are the questions and I think in that matter the Prime Minister has given a call for the withdrawal of this movement and I, on behalf of my Party, support that call for withdrawal because unless there is withdrawal of the movement, there would not be any proper negotiations or proper discussions as to on what principles this should be discussed because what we are discussing in Assam is not an academic problem, it is a very serious political reality. What is at stake there today is not Assam only but what is at stake there is the entire north-east India. Therefore, I think any patriotic person must take care to safeguard the integrity and unity of this country. That is the first priority today. There is no doubt about that. Negotiations will have to be started for that. When Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi took over, she started well. She called the people; she called some of us, all the party leaders, and discussed the matter with us. I think while some of us said that we may take 1971 as the cut off year while some others said that we may take 1961 as the cut off year. A majority of them said that we may take 1971 as the cut off year. But, later on, it was found out during the course of negotiations that the theory of taking any year as cut off year was not workable because it would not create conditions to start negotiations. It was only for that reason that it was said that this was not workable. Therefore, nobody is emphasising now on that at least, on the Government side. As much as I could understand the Government's policy, I would say that they are not interested in any particular year as the cut off year. We will have to start negotiations. But, when you start negotiations, you will have to do that on certain principles. On what basis can we start that? First of all, we

must make an appeal to them to come there, sit with us and with leaders of the country. It is not a question between Government and government and Assam leaders in that movement. It is a question between India and one of its parts. It is an internal matter wherein certainly by negotiations we can find a solution.

Therefore, it was suggested that negotiations must be started. I must make one position clear. I endorse what Mr. Indrajit Gupta said yesterday. When the Ordinance was promulgated declaring that area as a disturbed one, I myself was very much distressed to hear that news. I wrote to Prime Minister saying that I am one of those who are interested in national solution. I am not for this type of dealing with the problem. This sort of repressive law is only counterproductive where feelings of million of people are involved and where masses are involved. I do not want to deny or support that there is not a foreign hand. So far as Government is concerned, there is no news about that. But, I am quite sure from my general experience that whenever such a trouble starts in India, foreign hands are always there. It has to be presumed. There is no necessity of having any specific evidence on that.

My main point is that this sort of repressive measure is not the way to deal with the problem. Of course, there is one exception that I must make clear here. When it is a question of protection of minorities, whether it be linguistic or religious minorities, certainly, Government will have to be firm about that. There may be Bengali Muslims or Bengali Hindus or there may be Biharis. They may completely be disturbed. They may get killed. Some figures were mentioned yesterday. I do not want to go into those figures. Even if one person is killed in an organised manner, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to use all possible force to suppress it. There is no other way; there is no other solution for this particular matter.

So, my main point is that as a general solution we should not think in terms of army and police to solve this problem. Here are our people, rightly or wrongly, led to believe that there is such a situation. There is an apprehension as I said that the social life of the people in Assam is being disturbed. There is a feeling that they are being overwhelmed. Psychologically they feel that they are convinced on that. Every official or non-official is involved in that movement. At the same time, there are some minorities who are living in fear there. This is the basic contradiction in Assam's life to-day. This is not something very complimentary to the Assam situation. I would say this that at least in the Indian context that Government will be democratic government which guarantees the protection to the minorities. This is the first condition for any democratic government that is functioning. Therefore, I would say that while dealing with these things, Government will keep in its mind that this question cannot be solved with repressive measures, Army's use or by bullets. Emphasis will have to be only on negotiations. Of course, in order to persuade those people to come to the negotiating table, we will have to wait for some time. We will have to think of another method, namely, to make use of political parties in this matter. I would suggest that it is not only that the Government should try they should also make use of the other political parties and, I think, political parties are prepared to give cooperation. I would request the Prime Minister in this matter not to criticise the Opposition by saying that they are not giving cooperation because everyone knows when she called the very first meeting of the leaders of the Opposition, they endorsed her suggestion that this question is a major question and we will give all possible cooperation to find a solution. Therefore, this sort of criticism of the Opposition parties unnecessarily is proving to be provocative and then it leads to unnecessary criticism, unnecessary non-cooperation and unnecessary indifference.

Now, Sir, the other aspect I would like to touch upon is this. I do not say

that before starting negotiations one should lay down the principles. As Mr. Frank Anthony said, certain basic constitutional provisions will have to be taken into considerations. Certain international understandings will also have to be taken into consideration. It cannot be forgotten that there were between our leaders and the leaders of the neighbouring countries certain understandings. I do not want to restrict the scope of negotiations. My intention is not to do that. But this fact will have to be kept in mind and for that matter Assamese leaders of agitation will have to give thought about it. If they take a negative position, it will not be useful for them or for Assam or for India.

Sir, I again repeat my proposition that this is a mass-movement based on certain pre-conceptions or may be certain mis-conceptions. One cannot deny there are foreigners. I think there are foreigners and they will have to be identified and this process of identification is more difficult. The negotiations are becoming difficult because identifying the foreigners in Assam is the most difficult task because there are people who came there over the last thirty years and they have had their children born here.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Should they be treated as foreigners?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN  
How can they be treated as foreigners? They are as good Indians as you and we are. So the basic position is that it will take some time. Sir, I would like to think aloud because I have dealt with this problem in some manner. There is not going to be some fixed solution or there is not going to be some simplistic solution. It will take time. One will have to show patience. Government will have to show patience and never give up their efforts to negotiate because these questions can be solved only through reconciliation with the people and in no other way. So, this one proposition should be kept in mind and I would like to say that this is our general approach to the problem. I am representing my party here and putting

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

its approach to the problem. We want to give cooperation to the people of Assam and also to the Government of India to find a solution in this matter and, I hope, in the interest of India ultimately we will succeed in solving the problem through negotiations.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullunaur): Sir, the situation in Assam, as has already been given out by various Members of the House, is indeed very serious and complicated. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister and the Government officials have tried their best on the negotiation table with the agitators and allied people inclusive of the opposition leaders as also the Government Benches. Sir, they have done their best and still they are doing their best and a solution shall have to be found because of the seriousness of this particular case.

Sir, I don't think at any time previously internally in India there ever had to be such a serious case as has appeared now, slowly, cumulatively, coming up to this particular stage

As I visualise, Sir, there are three main factors which one has to pin one's eyes only with the idea of trying to understand the problem properly so that it may help us to deal with it satisfactorily as also to derive proper type of lessons out of that, so that we can deal with such problems effectively. There are three main factors, in my view, which have to be looked into. There are international implications as also possible repercussions which are fraught with all types of other consequences. Then, in regard to the internal situation, its deteriorating possibilities have to be kept in view. Thirdly of course there is the economic distress which already is being felt so very seriously all round the country, which has to be watched very carefully

Sir, regarding the international implications, various members in the House have touched on these points in bits and pieces. What has been happening historically all along is that the super-powers and some other powers have formed a habit of putting

their finger into other people's affairs to their own advantage. That is why we have got to be careful. I have no doubt whatsoever that there is this hidden hand.—possibly more than one hand,—masquarding and moving about freely, getting money from outside. And this is normal *modus operandi* of such powers of the present day age.

Various countries have suffered as a result and we all know about it. It is possibly not necessary for me to reiterate what has been happening to the various countries. There has been also the same hidden hand of foreign powers which all along has been trying to cut our national size short. Even at the time of India's partition, this thing happened. We had to lose a portion of India in the form of Pakistan. This was principally done by the foreign hand—there is no doubt about that. It went on like that. Sir, we had to also lose one-third of Jammu and Kashmir due to foreign intervention, they were giving help by way of arms and ammunition and other types of aid. And at one time, we very nearly lost Kashmir itself, it was through the timely thought, help and action by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that we managed to save that chunk of India. And it went on and on like this, we lost some bit in Aksai Chin area and we also lost something in the Rann of Kutch. We also lost our sphere of influence in Tibet; we also lost certain other small territory here and there—and that again, if I may put it so, through the manoeuvring and working of foreign hands right at the UNO and Security Council level. These happenings can form a nice, little book from where we can draw many lessons. So, I would first submit to the House that we have to be pretty careful and awakened to the fact that what is happening to-day in Assam is happening, with the connivance of the super-type of powers from outside. Why do they do it? Why are they worried about it? No super power on earth would wish to see India, which is a potential power, come up as a super

power. To-day India is a potential super power and in some cases, we are actually the 4th super power on the surface of the globe. And they would not wish us to be so. They would small. That has been happening every- wish us to be vivisected and seen where. As I pointed out the other day, such things happen here and there. You may recall what happened in Kampuchea, Laos, Congo, Katanga, Nigeria Biafra, Uganda and Ethiopia. And something happened in Chile also. Such powers create confusion and difficulties and thereafter, countries like India suffer.

I am very glad that the majority of the Opposition leaders also feel that we have to work collectively, to deal with this difficult problem. This sign during this particular discussion is most welcome.

To-day I read about spies having been caught. We have to be very watchful about these things. Intelligence, counter-intelligence and counter-counter-intelligence—that angle of it has to be watched very carefully. (*Interruptions*). I read in the newspapers about 5 spies being caught in the Jammu area. Details will be given. You know the previous cases of some Armed Forces personnel also having been found sabotaging and spying etc. These are all due to foreign hands and foreign money. Incidentally, it happens in all the countries. For these reasons, we have to button up our own intelligence system, so that we improve our knowledge and do not get ensnared in other people's nets.

That was one aspect of it. The second aspect is about the internal problem. It is a very serious one. Since it has been thrashed out so very well earlier by my friends, I will be very brief. If something happens in Assam to-day and we give in, or try to placate everybody and do not keep our aims straight, we will suffer. We have to have a nationalist approach in this matter, because it is a national question and if we start going into

little problems of regionalism, culture etc., the same thing can start elsewhere also. It can start in Punjab, in Bengal, in other States to the detriment and to the difficulties of India as a whole. So, one has to be very correct, sympathetic, also negotiating yet I think also firm.

The last point is about the economic angle of it. But before I touch on that I like to say a word about the cultural side, because usually it is said and spoken, people have spoken about it, that the culture of a State has to be maintained, the language has to be maintained. But the point is about the bigger culture. Every State has got its own language and culture and so on and so forth. We have certain common things which are of concern to the whole of India. We have our holidays, we have our Holi, we have our Dusehra, we have Id-ul-Fitr, we have Christmas and so on and so forth. They are all very common to our civilization and culture from old days to date; and for that reason that is of prime importance to us. In the Armed Forces in Assam, we have the Assam Rifles. In the Army, we have never this type of regionalism. We speak as Indians, we talk as Indians, we consider ourselves as being Indians first. After that we can become Sikhs or Christians or anything else or belong to any such region. Therefore, this cultural angle of it cannot be played up to the tune that you miss the bigger angle of what you are confronted against. So, this is one part of it which we have to watch.

Economic angle is very simple to understand. Figures have already been given by other speakers. For its day-to-day working and control Rs. 3 crores have been spent and the loss in diesel runs to the tune of about 1,30,000 tonnes in a month. So, these figures are disturbing. If they try to stop the outflow of these commodities from this State to others it will become chaotic. Suppose Bengal says, we do not send out jute for one reason or the other or Punjab or Haryana



[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

say, we do not send out grains under one pretext or the other or Madhya Pradesh says, we do not send out manganese and tungsten for one reason or the other, the situation can become chaotic and the economic angle of it will flop and crash. Well, with these words, I thank you.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA** (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Home Minister has moved for approval for the continuance of President's Rule in the State of Assam for another six months. It is most unfortunate and regrettable that since elections to the Lok Sabha could not be held in most of the constituencies in Assam, there is no member here from a vast area of the State about which we are discussing. Six months ago, the hon. Home Minister asked the House to approve the President's proclamation. At that time too, the suggestion was that the Assembly should be kept in suspended animation. There was no proposal to dissolve the House, there was no proposal to hold election. Even now, it appears that a decision has been taken that the House should be kept in suspended animation. This is reflective of the stalemate that exists in the there is widespread discontent, dis-only in the House, the Assembly, where no party or no group of parties is in a position to state a claim to form a government, but also a stalemate as far as the electorate is concerned, a stalemate created by the fact that there is wide spread discontent, disillusionment with the electorate rolls as they exist, and a near universal demand is that the electorate rolls should be revised to ensure that foreign nationals do not exercise rights that belong to the citizens of a country. Six months ago, when this House voted the resolution of the hon. Home Minister, there were hopes raised on two counts, firstly, that since the Centre was taking over responsibility for the administration of the state, there would be expeditious efforts made to deal with the problem that had created the situation, that

steps would be taken to detect foreign nationals, to delete their names and to revise the rolls so that elections could be held, since the centre itself was taking over the reins of the government and since there would be unity of command and expeditious implementation, elections could be held early. In the same way, there was the other hope that since the Centre was taking over the responsibility for administration of this area, attention would be paid to the crying economic problems of the area which have festered over the last decades. I regret to say that for some reason or the other, inspite of efforts that have been made, both these hopes have been belied.

What is the position today? The agitation has gone on, as the hon. Home Minister himself has said, for the last nine months. Life has come to a standstill. Educational institutions do not function, administrative offices do not function. I do not want to take the time of the House to describe the situation, but it is clear that life has come to a standstill. It has been proved that the agitation enjoys the support of the vast masses of the state. If this were not the case—my hon. friend Mr. Anthony said yesterday that a handful of people were behind the agitation, we have heard this phraseology before—it would have been possible for the government to deal with the situation and ensure that President's rule was removed and elections were held. It does need a peculiar kind of courage for someone to say that the last nine months have not proved that there is vast popular support for the movement in Assam; perhaps an ostrich can do so in the desert.

On the other hand, you see that the government has had to invoke the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, the Preventive Detention Ordinance, the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Essential Services Ordinance. They have had to induct the CRP, the BSF, military and paramilitary personnel; many areas are under curfew. Even officers have had to be inducted from

outside. It is a grave situation by all counts. I repeat this situation not merely to attack or criticise anybody, it is incumbent on the House to take note of the gravity of the situation and deal with the problem as a national problem.

I was therefore glad that the hon. Home Minister said yesterday that the government feels that this is a national problem, and that the problem has to be settled through negotiations. A national problem, if it is to be settled through negotiations and consultations, can be settled only through the evolution of a consensus.

He spoke yesterday about the commitment of the government to the preservation of the unity of the country and the protection of the minorities. My party is absolutely behind him in both these respects, but let no one think that anybody has got the monopoly of loyalty to the unity of this country. All of us are loyal to the unity of the country. We want the unity of the country to be preserved at all costs, but that unity is not a unity which depends upon decimation, unity has to be created by the live units of the country. The road to a consensus does not lie through calculated calumny of those whose cooperation and consensus you seek.

The hon. Minister for Home Affairs referred yesterday to the visit he and the Prime Minister paid to the state of Assam. It is true that high hopes were raised when they visited the state; their visit was welcomed by all quarters. But unfortunately the negotiations, the discussions did not succeed. When the Home Minister returned, he, it seems, made a discovery. Some of his statements made me remember what I have read in *Alice in Wonderland* 'or' *Through the Looking glass*. He said that there was no reasons for the agitation. The agitation was being carried on for the sake of agitation,—which at least proved that the hon. Home Minister did not know what the agitation was about. However, yesterday he made a further commen-

tary and he said that those who were behind the agitation were willing to come to terms but others were preventing them from coming to an agreement. Foreign hands were behind this, and foreign influences were responsible for the prevention of the evolution of a solution. If this is so, it is indeed very grave. But I shall come back to this later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My party has a certain amount of time and I propose to use it. Others spoke for 45 minutes, 30 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only 8 minutes are available to you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is not so. Yesterday other parties who had 10 minutes were allowed 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am cautioning you. You may have a little more time.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If it had been ignored earlier, it can be ignored now too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not given a bell. I am cautioning you that you have a limited time.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We are putting forward a point of view which is somewhat different and the House should listen to our point of view, and it will be most unfortunate if we are not given an opportunity.

Sir, let me not take further time in all this discussion with you.

The Prime Minister's response to the situation has been expectedly more refined. It has been more subtle. She made it almost the main election issue. Wherever she went during the election, she blamed the Opposition for what was happening in Assam. I do not say that she indulged in monotonous repetition. In most cases she, with the characteristic subtlety of a maestro oriented what she had to say to the wavelength of the constituency. If I had the time, would

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

have read out the statements that were made in Maharashtra, Bhubaneswar, Nagpur, Rampur and Moradabad. These are not the same. That is why I do not accuse her of monotony. I only say that with the characteristic subtlety of a maestro she showed that her statements were oriented to the wavelength of the constituency. It was a classic pattern blaming the opposition, deny that the movement had popular support, questioning and misrepresenting the objectives of the movement; suggesting that there were ulterior motives behind the movement, blaming the movement as the work of agents provocateur attempting to divide the supporters of the movement and depending on the use of force. This is characteristic pattern of dealing with a popular movement that this country has seen in the early decades of this century. I do not want to say more because of lack of time.

It is a national problem. Why is it a national problem? It is a national problem because it deals with foreign nationals. No one can deny that foreign nationals have infiltrated into the area. It is not a figment of the opposition's imagination. This issue was not invented by the Opposition. I wish to remind the House that as early as 1950 when the hon. friend sitting here was a Member of the House, the House adopted a Bill which became an Act called the Immigration (expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950. If my Party had the time, I would have liked to read to you the characterisation of the infiltrant foreign nationals, the machinery that was visualised for detection, the authority that the Government were given to deport them and determine routes of deportation etc. This has been on the statute book from the year 1950. If the problem was not a real problem and if the rulers of our country, great men like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel who was then the Home Minister, were not aware of the problem, why was it put on the Statute Book? If it has not been implemented for the

last 30 years, is the opposition responsible for it? It is easy to blame the opposition. But what is the crux of the problem?

17 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER: They repealed it in 1957.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The crux of the problem has nothing to do with religion. The crux of the problem has nothing to do with language. It is purely a question of foreign nationals, and the status and sights of a foreigner. If it is parochial for an Assamese-speaking man to say that non-Assamese people should not find a place in Assam, it is equally parochial and equally chauvinistic for anyone to say that just because a foreigner speaks the language I speak or professes the religion I profess, he should be treated on a different footing. It is equally chauvinistic; I do not want to say more. The question is purely one of the status of a foreigner. I am entirely in agreement with those who say—Shri Indrajit Gupta said it—that there must be a machinery which is objective, impartial and judicial, which can command the confidence of all, to determine who is a foreigner. There is no doubt on that score. There also can be no doubt that the minorities, in the country whether they are linguistic or religious minorities, should get absolute protection, and if necessary all kinds of force at the command of the State should be used to ensure their rights. But to say that is not to say that foreign nationals should not be detected and denied of the right that citizens alone can have in the country. (Interruptions). Sir, I have no time for a running debate with him.

Unfortunately, there has been a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the objectives of the movement. As far as this question of detecting foreign nationals, deleting their names from the electoral rolls and dealing with them in such a manner that they do not have access to the levers of power are

concerned, I am one with the movement and this has been stated earlier as well.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Whatabout the cut-off year?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I will come to the cut-off year and the base year and the ambiguity and fluidity that you display in your thinking to suit the occasion. Sometimes you say, there is a cut-off year. Sometimes you say there is a base year. Sometimes you say let us not talk of either, because you want to fish in ambiguity. This is the way your Government functions. (Interruptions). I am not yielding. The Prime Minister has gone round the country calling this movement an out and out anti-national movemet. If you use such phrases, if you use such a characterisation, how will you evolve a consensus?

If I had the time, I would also have liked to refer to the incidents that were referred to about what happened in some places after the All Assam Minority Students Union was formed. Allegations have been made that this organisation was formed with patronage from certain quarters, the Congress-I. I say, allegations have been made. I am not making that allegation. But there are reports in newspapers like the Hindustan Times which are very revealing. The correspondent says, he saw the procession, and he asked some bearded gentlemen who were on the border of old age whether they were students. And, they said, "We are not students. But we have been told that the Prime Minister is our leader and the Prime Minister has said that this is the only way of protecting our rights" I can read out this quotation, which has gone uncontradicted. Whether it is true or not, I do not want to say anything for lack of time. If anyone wants to give this movement a communal colour by going round the country and saying that the minorities are living in "mortal fear"—it is a quotation I will say that this is a dangerous game. We have seen this

game in this country before. Rulers in this country who wanted to crush a popular movement have used these very tactics. This is playing with fire; this is playing with the unity of the country. My hon. friend yesterday also raised this question, and he gave a certain number, but it turned out from what he himself said that the number of Assamese who have been killed was more than the number of Bengalis. I do not want to enter this question for the reason that whether it is a Bengali or an Assamee or a man who speaks any other language, it makes no difference. Hindus have been killed; Muslims have been killed; Bengalis have been killed; Assamese have been killed. There are refugees who are Assamese, there are refugees who are Bengalis. They have been indiscriminate victims of violence. We condemn this violence from whatever quarter it is as come.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am not intimidated by this interruption, but I am intimidated by your bell.

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, referred to this question and he said that the needs is to find a solution. We want a solution. All of us are unanimous in the view that a solution can be found only through negotiation and not through incitement to violence or through the use of force or terror by any side including the Government. Therefore, a negotiated settlement is the only settlement, as my hon. friend, Mr. Chavan, said. Reconciliation and the quest for consensus is the only way in which the cohesion of the nation can be maintained and a solution to this problem can be found.

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, made a very eloquent speech, as he always does.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I must correct the records. He should not misquote me. (Interruption)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am sorry if I have mis-quoted my friend. (Interruption).

My hon. friend said that the solution should be based on certain principles. My hon. friend, Mr Chavan, repeated the necessity to find a solution based on certain principles. What are those principles? Those principles have been clearly stated. It has been said that a solution must be found within the four corners of the Constitution and according to the laws that exist in this country governing the question of citizenship. Therefore, the principles are clear. Now, one can say that the evolution a consensus through negotiation is not a matter that can be achieved by any single party. But the leadership, the initiative in this case has to be taken by the Government, and a climate conducive to negotiation has to be created so that a national consensus can be evolved for the solution of this national problem.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): It is very unfortunate that the question of foreigners in Assam has assumed very dangerous dimensions. During the last so many months the situation in Assam has been very very explosive. Now, we all know that Assam is burning. Today, Assam is completely in turmoil. There the administration has gone completely partial. Police is hand in glove with agitators. The law and order situation has completely collapsed. Life is at standstill. The minority live in terror and are facing atrocities. If we do not tackle this situation tactfully and expeditiously at national level it will go out of our hands. It will not only harm our economy and communal harmony seriously but will shatter the integrity of the country completely. It is suspected that there is a conspiracy of the foreign powers behind this movement to shatter the integrity of India.

Sir, I must tell you and I am conscious of this fact that the agitators are

holding the country to ransom for the last so many months. The economy of the country is under heavy strain and by the blockade of refinery we are losing Rs. 9 crores a day. The Home Minister and others speakers have said that foreign powers are involved. There are also trends of secession which are very much evident and all these things are no doubt dangerous. Now, it is said that it is a question of detecting foreigners and nothing more, just to belittle the whole dangerous movement and take away the poison from it. I have to emphasise here. Today that all the minorities are in perpetual danger of their life, honour and their properties. And some want to say that in the agitation only foreigners question is involved and nothing more than that. That is a mockery of the entire situation. The minorities, religious minorities, ethnic minorities, linguistic minorities, and all of them live under perpetual danger to life and their properties. They have been subjected to the worst type of atrocities. They live in terror today. The supply of essential commodities has been stopped to areas inhabited by the minorities. I make this charge. Let the Home Minister inquire. I say also that the communications have been cut off to minority areas. And still it is said the situation is nothing more than a foreigners issue. It is wrong, absurd completely baseless.

Again the impression is sought to be created that in Assam the agitation is a mass movement and also that it is completely non-violent. This is also wrong and baseless. What exactly is the fact has to be understood. It is not a mass movement. Might be that 40 to 50 per cent people are with the agitator. But the advantage they have is complete collaboration from the local administration. Papers are with them, even radio is with them. The police is completely partisan. On the other side, Bengalees suffer, Biharis suffer, Nepalese suffer, plantation labourers suffer, tribals suffer, and all the Muslims in Assam suffer sup-

pression and humiliation. This is the situation. It is not only the no-Assam Muslims who are suffering but I say today the suffering is of all Assam Muslims. They are made the target. All these minorities were not able to speak out because they fear torture at the hands of agitators. They are really more than 50 per cent there. And these are the people who have been living in Assam not for decades, but for more than half a century. Actually it is the forefathers of some that had gone there. They developed Assam. They cleared the forest, they started cultivation, they developed plantation, and today all of them are sought to be pushed out. That should not be allowed. As the meeting of the leaders of all political parties both from Assam and national level the consensus was to have 1971 as cut out date. This is a national consensus. It has to be adhered to. Any going back will be brutal and disastrous.

Here I would refer to a photostat copy of a statement made by local administrative officers. It is in Assamese language from which it is clear that when the minorities wanted to demonstrate peacefully on 26th of May they were denied this right and were subjected to firing, killing hundreds of people. In this statement the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Kamala Charan Gosain has said:

"There is no office of any kind on the soil of Assam where the minorities can make a representation. Today, on 26th May 1980 I say that A.A.M.S.U. will not be allowed to enter Government office in Assam. Minorities will not be entitled to launch any kind of movement, even constitutional, in future."

This is the translation of the statement in Assamese language into English whose photostat copy I have here, with me. All this establishes that the movement is not nonviolent, it is completely violent.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nizamabad): I want to know what that paper is?

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** This is a photostat copy of an officer's statement in Assamese language, not a newspaper.

Yesterday M. Biju Patnaik was asking why the military was sent. 'What a wonderful grasp of the situation! The country is facing the danger of disintegration, there is collapse of law and order situation and foreign involvement is alleged, the minorities are suffering atrocities of worst type and the local police has gone completely partisan, and he asks why the military is sent. Must people die? What does he want?

I regret to say that on the 26th and 27th the military was there, but were they empowered to act? No. They were under the civil authority. They had no power. They were not called out. It was the Assam police that was killing the peaceful demonstration of AAMSU and burning their houses.

The Home Minister is very eloquent saying that he will protect the minorities, and the leaders of the opposition also say that it is not the monopoly of the Government, they also desire protection of the minorities, but what action have you taken to protect them, that is what I want to know. The military was there on 26th May but not in action, it was not called out. The religious and linguistic minorities were shot at, and then you here you will protect the minorities. We have seen how you are protecting them. It is your action that counts, not your words.

I will give you an example of the atrocities committed. One Mizan-ur-Rahman was shot at. He was taken to the hospital and a bullet was removed from his leg; he was recovering. Next day the AASU and the Ganga Sangram Parishad followers dragged him out and extracted his eyes. His bones were broken to pieces, and he died. You say there is no violence, it is a peaceful agitation. Is this the non-violent agitation?

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

I understand there should not be fresh elections, but when there is such a dangerous situation existing, the minorities should be protected. We must settle the issue through negotiation, I agree. But the agitators are adamant. They are intransigent. A national consensus on 1971 as the cut-off date was arrived at by all the party leaders, Assam leaders, and national leaders, and so many appeals have been made to the agitators. Was there response from the agitators? No. But, on the other hand they declare that agitation will be intensified.

Government is also following a weak-kneed policy. Suddenly the Governor, who is also a partisan man, declares we can start with 1967. Now, Government says we can start with 1971. But do you want to go backwards or for wards from 1971? That is the question. Such weakness should be avoided. The Government must act firmly. You must not compromise on principles and objectives should not be sacrificed. The agitators must be made to see reason. At the same minorities there, the ethnic and linguistic minorities. The question of withdrawing military cannot be considered at all. Then you must be prepared for negotiations, and on the condition that the agitators will not be adamant and will withdraw the agitation. For negotiation, there should be a calm atmosphere. The whole situation has to be defused. Then alone, can we sit together and negotiate. It has been said that three lakhs have already been deported by 1969. How many more are there, we do not know. We must evolve an acceptable machinery and have a judicial process to find out who is a foreign national and who is not? How are we to deal with them has to be considered? Are you going to send them to foreign countries? Is it possible? The Home Minister said that we shall distribute them to other provinces. Which province will accept them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. I am calling Mr. Jethmalani. He will speak: only for five minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-west): That means, the whole party against which insinuations are being made will get only five minutes. I am the only speaker for my party. It is very unfair. If that be the case, I do not want to avail of the opportunity and you can keep it for yourself. You can have the whole party speak just for five minutes. In the Speaker's room, the other day, we decided that the ruling party would sacrifice and that they will not take so much time because it is ultimately the Oppositions' point of view which is to be heard. If they are willing to make sacrifice, for the cause of democracy and freedom of speech, five minutes being allotted for a party is ridiculous.

I would rather not speak for just five minutes. You please give it to somebody else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech, Mr. Sait.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Government should not budge on principles, the situation has got to be controlled and a negotiated settlement should be reached. All actions should be taken to protect the minorities of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jethmalani, a lawyer like you will be able to sum up your points in five minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We are prepared to sit till 8 O'clock. You must give us more time. When you say it is a national issue and when allegations are being made against my party, I must be heard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take a little more time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: There was an implicit agreement in the room of the Hon. Speaker....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is already done. When five minutes are allotted, people have taken ten minutes.

.Yes, Mr. Jethmalani, you can start your speech.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, though it is obvious that I am not a great admirer of the Treasury benches, yet, I cannot fail recording my appreciation of the speech, a very short and admirable speech which the House that able speech which the hon. Home Minister made yesterday. I am glad that he told this House that this is a national question on which he is seeking the assistance and advice of the Opposition. I am glad he promised that he is going to be receptive to our criticisms however pungent and I am glad that he said that he will carefully ponder over the advice, however unpalatable given by the Opposition. It is in this spirit that I rise to make my observations. But while recording this word of appreciation for him, let me also find fault with him. My party has, as far back as at least a month ago, publicly announced its solution of the Assam impasse. It is a matter of deep regret to me that so many leaders and so many members of this House have spoken and I have just heard a very impassioned speech by the great and sole representative of the minorities of this country and yet nobody has thought it fit to advert to the sensible solution which has been publicly preferred by my party. I have only heard veiled, insinuations and innuendoes being made not only against my party, but against my distinguished leader, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I must condemn in no unmistakable terms, a section of this House, which this morning when the causes of Assam were talked about, asked Mr. Vajpayee: "Who started it?", ask him "Look at the gentleman who is sitting behind you." If this is the kind of attitude which the Members of this House adopt and

those Members of the House. I do not wish to identify them they will identify themselves and the Home Minister will identify them,— then I must speak up my mind.

But first let me speak about the solution which my party has offered. My party believes that there is only one solution of this problem. The Assam problem can only be solved by a combination and a judicious combination of the obligations which arise from the Constitution of India, from the Citizenship law of this country, from the Foreigners' Act on one side, and the obligations, on the other side, which arise out of the traditions of hospitality of this country, the traditions which arise out of the religious tolerance which this country has practised through the ages and, above all, the obligations which you Mr. Chairman will particularly appreciate, the obligations which arise out of civilised international law in the matter of granting political asylum to those who escape from tyranny and persecution in the country of their birth.

This is not a problem between Assamese and the rest of India. Those who want to give that colour to this problem are indulging in a game which is mischievous, which is unpatriotic, which is anti-national and I condemn it in no unmistakable terms. This is not a problem between Hindus and Muslims. Those who wish to give that colour to this problem are playing a dangerous game, a game which shall recoil upon those who have embarked upon this game. This is not a problem of majority *vs.* minority....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** You give a solution.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** You have had this problem for the last 30 years on your hand. And you expect me to explain the solution to you in a minute. I thought the solutions were publicly offered to you by



[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

my party. We believe that whoever is a genuine national of this country, whether he is a money-lender from Gujarat or he is a Muslim from Bombay or he is a Bengali or he is a Bihari, from whatever part of the country he comes from, if he is an Indian national, my party will respect the right of the Indian national guaranteed to him under article 19 of the Constitution, that he has the right of free movement and the right to settle down in any part of the country.

Today, it is said that these youngmen of AASU, these men, women and children and old men of the Gana Sangram Parishad who are fighting this battle of survival in their own State want the entire non-Assamese population to get out. I speak with authority which arises out of having spoken to the representatives of these people, not only to them but also to their lawyers—one of their lawyers was the distinguished Advocate-General of Assam—and also to their leaders and I can state in no unmistakable terms and I brook no contradiction on this that all these youngmen and all these people who are involved in the Assam movement do not want any genuine Indian national to be thrown out of Assam, whether that genuine Indian national is a Muslim or Christian or a Sikh or a Parsi.

The next question is: Who is a genuine Indian national whose rights shall be protected? The courts of this country daily resolve these problems. My hon. friend, Mr. Frank Anthony, yesterday told you and everybody clapped when he said that he has been conducting nationality cases and only the other day he won a case on behalf of a Muslim. The courts and the judicial tribunals are in a position to perform this delicate task. But I regret to say that this Government in which my distinguished friend for whom I have got

great respect happens to be the Law Minister went to the Supreme Court and asked for the transfer of cases from the Gauhati High Court. He said outwardly, "We cast no reflection on the Gauhati High Court." But what he intended—let nobody have any doubt about his intention—and thought was that even the judges would favour detenus in Gauhati.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The Supreme Court agreed to the transfer of cases.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But the thing remains, whether the Delhi High Court performs the task or the Gauhati High Court performs the task, there is a clear admission that the judges of this country, when equipped with proper legal assistance, can solve the problem of finding out who is an Indian national and who is not.

Yesterday, Mr. Frank Anthony said that anybody born in this country after the 26th January, 1950 is an Indian national. I agree with him. But neither my party nor those youngmen and old men who are participating in the movement in Assam want anybody who is born on the soil of India after the 26th January, 1950 to be turned out. What they want is that those people alone shall go who have got into this country with the objective of changing the demographic character of Assam and those who have got into this country with a view to share the meagre resources of Assam and have entered contrary to our laws must be turned out.

Sir, an insinuation was made that the RSS is behind this. (Interruptions).

Another insinuation which was made yesterday was that it is the CIA which is involved in this, I want to deal with this.

When the Government, which has greater sources of information and which has greater sources of knowledge and investigation, was asked this question: "Are any foreigners involved" they gave an answer which again redounds to their credit and redounds to the credit of the gallant Sikh—I know he will never sell, 'this country'—and he made a responsible statement that there is no evidence that any foreigners were involved. Yesterday my over-heated colleague Shri Samar Mukherjee brought a document, as if this document lends greater credence to his oral statement. It is a document published by the Marxist Party in Bengal from this document, he read the photostat of another and he read not only the contents but the caption at the foot of it. According to him this document is a CIA document published by the CIA, circulated by the CIA. Why? My friend very frankly argued on the face of it; it says 'Publicity Department, USA East 8980' and therefore this must be a document of USA. That is the speech he made yesterday. If a schoolboy had read this document, he would have seen that the contents of the document say that U.S.A. means the United States of Assam. That is the over-heated imagination of my friend Samar Mukherjee. This is the kind of untruth, this is the kind of lies this House is treated to. USA means United States of America; nobody cares to read the body of the document.

Let us talk for two minutes about the RSS and its role. I want to appeal to the Home Minister, 'if you want to solve this problem, please get rid of the bogeys, get rid of the imaginary goblins you have conjured up. These will not help you to solve the problem; they will completely alienate you from reality'.

In 1950, when the august Parliament of the country passed a Bill for the expulsion of aliens from Assam, the RSS did not dominate the Par-

liament. It was the distinguished father of the present Prime Minister who dominated this House; it was under his tutelage that the Parliament passed this law. It is unfortunate that, for some political reasons, for seven years the Act was not only not enforced, but ultimately it was repealed.

In 1962 the Government—once again a Government presided over by the great Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru—went into the whole problem of displacement of populations across the East Pakistan border and came to the astounding conclusion that the figures on both sides neatly tallied. On the East Bengal side or in the East Pakistan districts there was a diminution of population and there was a corresponding increase in the border districts of Assam. The same increase, exactly, had been registered, providing conclusive evidence of the sources of infiltration.

The other day when the Home Minister made a speech publicly—he made it first in Punjab and then repeated it in Rajasthan—he said 'I have solved the problem of Assam now. How has he solved the problem? I have already detected three lakh ten thousand infiltrators.' He first said that he had detected them but 'I am unable to send them out because the countries to which they belong are refusing to take them'. Then, 17 days thereafter, he made a further speech wherein he not only said that three lakhs have been detected but said 'I have sent them, and the agitation is being carried on for the sake of agitation'.

I want to ask this question which I wish to address to my friend Mr. Frank Anthony who yesterday talked glibly of treason and declaration of war. According to me, those persons are guilty of treason who allowed three lakhs and more to come into this country. Your Mr. Sarin has gone to Assam and he promised the people of this country 'I have sealed

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

the borders.' Those are criminals who failed to seal the borders for the last thirty years. And who are those criminals—except those who wielded political power in the country?

Today, you have said, that you have put six mechanised boats in the Brahmaputra to seal off the river routes of entry into Assam. The criminals and those who are guilty of treason are those who did not put these mechanized boats earlier. These mechanized boats ought to have been put there since 1950. And they are the persons who have sold the country's interests for the last 30 years, and they have sold the interests of the country for two motives. The motives have been their fake secularism and the dividends this fake secularism has provided—go on capturing the minority votes, go on selling India's interests, go on allowing the foreigners to come in; shut your eyes to this widespread breach of Indian Constitution, to the widespread breach of the criminal laws of the country; shut your eyes, take people into Assam and convert Assam, which was a Hindu majority province, into a Muslim majority province.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jethmalani, now you should have no objection if I request you to conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Shakhdar, the Chief Election Commissioner, in 1978, made a statement in which he said:

"Another disturbing factor in this regard is the demand made by the political parties for the inclusion in the electoral rolls of the names of such migrants who are not Indian citizens, without even questioning and properly determining their citizenship status. This is a serious state of affairs. The gravity of the situation therefore

calls for drastic and effective measures."

The RSS was not looking for votes. The RSS was not trying to get the electoral rolls in Assam prepared to suit their purposes. It is these gentlemen who wanted the electoral rolls to be prepared for their own purposes—to get political dividends; sell the country to foreigners and then say, 'We are trying to protect the minorities'. One subdivision in Goalpara district, which is the constituency of the Begum of our last Rashtrapatiji—the figures indicate,—has been converted into a Muslim-majority area. You know what its demographic character was once upon a time, and what is its demographic character now. If the Muslim minorities want protection, the Muslim minorities will be protected. We shall keep them on our eyes; we shall keep them on our laps. But we shall not allow Muslim infiltrators to come from Bangladesh and overturn the demographic character of this State and share the meagre resources of the poor people of Assam and subvert their culture and civilization. It is not a question of minorities. Indian minorities will be protected. Genuine Indian Muslims will be protected, but not those who have come here as spies for the nefarious purpose of giving political support to the party in power.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Assam is in a deep crisis today. Assam is the tragedy of India. The nine-month old agitation led by AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad has posed a grave threat to the basic concept of Indian unity in diversity. Whatever might have been said by my learned friend, Mr. Ram Jethmalani and Mr. Ravindra Varma, the facts are clear and obvious whatever might have been at the beginning of the movement, the movement has now clearly become the movement of Assamese Hindus, basically upper

class and upper middle class. It nas also to be realised at this particular period of time that it has acquired fearful overtones. It is also admitted as it says that this particular movement led by the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad has acquired an unquestionably parochial character and communal colour and it has acquired secessionist overtones also. Therefore, that being the actual nature of the movement, I think it is in the interests of the unity and the integrity of the country that a solution is found. Sir, it is quite clear and I think the entire House will share with me that there are certain basic reasons for that. The basic reasons are that the people of Assam right for the last 30 years have felt themselves a subject of studied neglect. There has been no development and the benefits of economic development have proceeded on a snail's pace. This has created discontent, this has created disaffection and this has really created certain genuine problems for the people of Assam. But what was the way out? It was necessary that democratic movement should be developed in which the leftist and democratic parties would have a dominant role by which the policy of neglect by the centre towards the people of Assam could have been remedied and corrected. I have got a list of grievances from the people of Assam regarding their neglect under development and since you have said that the time at my disposal is short, I will only try to catalogue some of them. But at the same time, it has to be known that the leftist movement and the democratic movement in Assam is comparatively weak and taking advantage of the weakness of the leftist and the democratic movement, some vested interests have all along encouraged a parochial type of movement and foreign missionaries and foreign agencies particularly took advantage of that situation. It is known to all that these foreign agencies and foreign missionaries have been nurs-

ing secessionist movement from the year 1950 and there is eloquent evidence of this as the government itself known it. I have certain other evidence also to prove that foreign agencies and foreign missionaries are involved in this movement.

The Home Minister has gone on record to say in the Rajya Sabha that there is the US intelligence agency behind this movement and he said:

"In modern world, conquests were not made by the use of arms, but by flow of money and literature, a show of love and affection and by creating agents."

The Prime Minister was also on record to say that she thought that there was some foreign intervention in the north east but I surprisingly find that she said that there is not sufficient evidence to say that there is the involvement of foreign agencies and foreign missionaries in this whole movement.

Here when the integrity of the country, when the unity of the country is involved, when the foreign destabilisers are there, why not the government take effective steps to see that these forces which want to destabilise the unity and integrity of the country are properly dealt with? Then the government say that there is no evidence of involvement of foreign agencies or foreign powers. I have got a lot of information to share with the House regarding the involvement of foreign agencies in this movement that since there is no time, I will refrain from doing so. But, at the same time, let us come to the crux of the problem. The problem is the minorities are to be protected and in order to protect the minorities and in order to see that the unity and integrity of the country is preserved certain basic things are to be formulated.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

It is a matter of satisfaction that in the last meeting of the political parties, a certain basic approach was formulated and certain points of view had been exchanged and a consensus arrived at.

It has been generally accepted that the whole problem should be understood and solved on the basis of the following four principles:

1. Unity and integrity should be safeguarded at all costs;
2. Protection of minorities should be the special responsibility of the Central Government;
3. Identification of the foreigners should be done through a machinery enjoying the confidence of all concerned
4. Identification should be made on the basis of guidelines agreed upon by all.

Therefore, it has also to be realised that the problem has to be solved not by confrontation but it has to be solved through conciliation for this purpose, these four principles have to be thoroughly adhered to. If these four principles are to be adhered to, there should be an approach or an attempt to start negotiations. An overwhelming majority of the parties are in favour of having the problems solved through negotiations. The only thing that remains is that the leaders of the agitation have not yet considered it wise to come to the negotiating table. What is needed is to create a national consensus, to create public opinion all over the country and to see that the recalcitrant leadership of the agitation can see the path of reason and come to the negotiating table. It is understood that although at the earlier stage, there was support of the people, now, there has been also a feeling that this movement is self-defeating. Therefore, if a proper attempt is made, a situation can be so created that the problem can be solved in a satisfactory

way and peacefully. At the same time, Government should not take this sort of repressive measure. Taking repressive measure is one thing and protection of minority is another thing. Protection of minorities should be the special consideration of the Central Government. As a matter of fact, the linguistic and religious minorities in Assam to-day are feeling insecure. They live in terror. Therefore something should be done to remove this feeling.

Unless strict administrative measures are taken to deal with the movement in Assam, the minorities there, both religious as well as ethnic, cannot feel secure. Therefore, a fresh approach should be made to see that the problem is solved by starting negotiation in a satisfactory manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time which was utilised for this discussion will be the extended time of the House. We will take up the remaining items on the agenda and complete those items.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH): Vote on Account on Assam has to be completed.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: That is not agreed to.

I think the time has been extended for this debate only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One hour was allotted.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: One hour was allotted for this budget!

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was only for this discussion. We have given one hour and forty-five minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: It does not mean that the House can go on by extending the time. The rest of the items can be taken up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : माननीय सभा-पति जी, हाऊस के सामने जो मैंने संकल्प रखा था कि आसाम में राष्ट्रपति शासन की प्रकृति को और छः महीने के लिए बढ़ाया जाए, उस सिलसिले में हाऊस के मेम्बरान को एक मौका मिला कि वे आसाम की जो गंभीर समस्या है, उस पर अपनी राय दे सकें। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कौमों के इतिहास में कभी कभी ऐसी बात आती है, जिस पर हर ब्याल के, हर विचार के नुमायन्दगान को अपनी राय देने का मौका मिले।

17.50 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

भारत सरकार ने यह शुरू में ही कहा था कि असम की समस्या को हल करने के लिए पार्टी ही नहीं, सरकार ही नहीं बल्कि इसको नेशनल सवाल समझ कर सबकी राय से, मशिवरे से हल करना चाहिये, हल तलाश करना चाहिये। इसीलिए आपको मालूम है कि दो तीन बार आल-पार्टी मीटिंग भी हुई हैं और नेगोशिएशन भी कई बार हो चुकी है। लेकिन आज, वे हद से आगे निकल गए हैं। मैं महसूस करता था कि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन आने वाला है और पार्लियामेंट के सामने यह सारा मामला रखा जाए और उसकी राय के बाद ही और कदम उठाया जाए। मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि आलमोस्ट आल पार्टी लीडरों ने एक तरह से सरकार की इस नीति का समर्थन किया है चूंकि गवर्नमेंट ने जो आफ फोर्स तो किया लेकिन यूज आफ फोर्स नहीं किया और अब तक असम के एजीटेडों के साथ गवर्नमेंट परेंटली फाइट करती रही है और उनके साथ प्यार और मुहब्बत से काम लेती रही है, उनको समझाने बुझाने की कोशिश करती रही है। वह कोशिश करती रही है। कि वे रास्ते पर आ जाएं। अब यह बात हृद से ज्वादा निकल चुकी है। मैं यह भी कह दूं कि स्टुडेंट्स के ऊपर मुझे कोई शक नहीं है, कोई डाउट नहीं है लेकिन न तो उनके हाथ में लिट्टेचर प्रोड्यूस करना है और न प्लानिंग है और न उनके हाथ में कोई फिसला करना है। वे केवल एजीटेटर रह गए हैं पिकिटिंग के लिए, जसूस निकालने के लिए, स्लोगन निकालने के लिए। हम इंतहाई खोज के बाद जानकारी के

बाद इस जगह पर पहुंचे हैं कि यह मूवमेंट न तो नान वायोलेंट है और न कौमी है। यह मूवमेंट बहुत शरारती प्रकृतियों के हाथ में आ गई है और इस मूवमेंट के पीछे फिरका-दाराना ताकतें भी हैं और विदेशी ताकतों का भी छिपा हुआ हाथ है। मुझे श्री बीजू पटनायक जी की.....

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Mr. Home minister, you keep on making general vague observations all the time. It is a serious matter. Please, be specific and name those foreign forces.

श्री जैल सिंह : मेम्बर साहिबान ने जो आपके सामने विचार रखे हैं उनको सुनने के बाद और देखने के बाद जो आपका डाउट रह गया है वह मैं दूर करूंगा। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये ही कह रहा हूं और मैं तो आपका इतना प्रबब करता हू कि आप बैठे बोलते हैं और मैं खड़ा होकर बोलता हूँ.....

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं आपका अनादर नहीं करता हूँ। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं खड़ा होकर बोलता हूँ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मुझे बीजू पटनायक जी के माथ बहुत हमदर्दी है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि वह जो बान कर रहे थे वह दिलो दिमाग से कर रहे थे या किसी मजबूरी में कर रहे थे। उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह बताया जाए कि वहां पर फोर्स क्यों भेज दी गई? उन्होंने कहा कि चालीस लाख के करीब वहां पर विदेशी लोग हैं। दूसरी बार उन्होंने कहा कि प्रांच मिलियन है। यह भी उन्होंने कह दिया कि उनको वे आफ बंगाल में बसाया जाए। इसका मतलब है कि उनको समुद्र में गिरा दिया जाय। उन्होंने यह भी सिद्ध किया कि जो एबीटेटर हैं वे दुस्त हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि 1951 से नेशनल रजिस्टर को लेकर क्यों शुरू नहीं करते हो? मुझे इस बात की हैरानी हुई कि सब कुछ जानते हुये भी कि यह समस्या इस तरह से नहीं सुलझ सकती उन्होंने ऐसे सुझाव रखे जिनका कोई वजूद नहीं बन सकता। और फिर उसके बाद यह भी नहीं कहा कि इस समस्या का हल कैसे निकाला जाये। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा-बड़ाकर कहा

[श्री वेंस सिंह]

18.00 hrs.

जानकारी से पहले यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कितने विदेशी लोग वहाँ हैं। विदेशी लोग वहाँ हैं, उनकी निकालना भी चाहिये। असामियों की वह जो चिन्ता है कि वह माइनोरिटी में हो जायेंगे, उस बात का भी इनको जरूरी तौर पर ख्याल रख कर कोई रास्ता निकालना है, लेकिन यह कहना कि वह 50 लाख के करीब हैं, तो मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 50 लाख अगर विदेशी वहाँ रहते हैं तो आपकी सरकार पिछले 3 साल क्या करती रही और उससे पहले की सरकार क्या करती रही? कैसे 50 लाख को निकालेंगे, यह कोई बात है? मुझे उनके साथ हमदर्दी है, वह सचन में नहीं है, अगर होते तो अपने आप को धमैड कर लेते।

आपके सामने हमारे दूसरे मेम्बर साहेबान ने कुछ विचार रखे हैं, जिनमें हमारे सी० पी० आई० के नेता श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त व श्री मुखर्जी हैं। हमारे देश के एमीनेट लॉयर श्री एन्वनी जी हैं, उन्होंने भी अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं जल्दी खत्म करना चाहता हूँ, सम-अप करते हुये मैं कहना चाहता था कि हमारे जेठमलानी जी ने शुरूआत में बड़ी बैलेन्स स्पीच की। उनके लफ्जों से, उनकी अवायगी से सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जज भी प्रभावित होते हैं। इतने लायक लायर को जब मैंने आज पहली बार इस पार्लियामेंट में सुना तो मुझे इस बात का ख्याल आया कि वह इस तरह से कह रहे थे जैसे किसी मंजरिम को छुड़वाना होता है। क्योंकि वकील का धर्म है कि वह अपने सायल की बात कहे, चाहे उसका सायल गुनाहगार है या नहीं। उनका तो फर्ज है कि वह अपने सायल की मदद करे और बड़ी खुशी से उन्होंने मदद की है, इस बात की मुझे खुशी है।

अब मैं उन दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूँ, जिनका यह ख्याल था कि असम में फोर्सज क्यों भेजी गईं, सैट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस को क्यों भेजा गया। इन फोर्सज को इसलिये नहीं भेजा गया है कि असामियों को कुचला जाये, बल्कि इसलिये भेजा है कि उनके जानो-माल की रक्षा की जाये। जब एक आई दूसरे आई का गला काटने के लिये तैयार हो जाये और समझा-बुझाकर दुरुस्त रास्ते पर नहीं लाया जा सके, तो सरकार का पहला फर्ज होता है कि वह उस पर अंशुल करे और मजबूत हाथों से करे। फिर भी हमने कोशिश की है कि उस ताकत को, जो एकट बनाया गया है, उनका इस्तेमाल न किया जाये और उनके लिये हमदर्दी प्रकट की जाये।

आपके सामने हमारे मुस्लिम लीग के नेता ने जो तकरीर की है, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे सी० पी० (एस०) के और सी० पी० आई० के नेताओं ने जो तकरीरें की हैं उन्होंने बिल्कुल दिलेरी से और सही बाक्यात को हाउस के सामने रखा है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि गाइडमें को वहाँ जाने दिया। घासाम में रेस्ट्रिक्शन है, वहाँ इजाजत लेकर जा सकते हैं, लेकिन कुछ एरिया ऐसा भी है, जहाँ टुरिस्ट दो हफ्ते के लिये जा सकते हैं, उनके लिये कोई रकावट नहीं है। वह चले गये हैं, और उन्होंने क्या किया, कैसे किया, हम उसकी जानकारी हासिल करेंगे, और उसके बाद जो मुनासिब एक्शन लेना चाहिये, वह हम लेंगे। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज की दुनिया में विदेशी ताकतें किसी मुल्क को, खास तौर पर किसी ताकतवर मुल्क को, बर्बाद होते देख कर चुप होती हैं। यह हम नहीं रोक सकते हैं। जब वे मुखालफत करती हैं, तो इन्विजिबल हैंड से करती है, दिखाई नहीं देती हैं। मैं हाउस को इतना बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमें वह हाथ दिखाई दे गया, जो विदेशी ताकतों ने वहाँ डाला है, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिये वचनबद्ध है कि उस हाथ को काट दिया जायेगा।

(व्यवधान)

आप जानते हैं कि "इंसान जुल्म का मारा तो बच सकता है, यह जो मुहब्बत से मिटाते हो, गजब करते हो।" आज कोल को दुनिया में विदेशी ताकतें अपना हाथ प्यार और मुहब्बत से डालती हैं। वे हमारी और गरीबों की खिदमत करने के लिये आती हैं और धीरे धीरे अपना कब्जा करनी चाहती हैं। वे ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ती है, जिनको हम पहचान नहीं सकते हैं। यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कौन लोग पकड़े गये हैं, कहां पकड़े गये हैं, कहां बात हुई है, कहां से रुपया और लिट्रेचर आता है, कहां से सैसज पहुंचाये जा रहे हैं। इस बारे में जितनी भी जानकारी होगी, वह हम हाउस से नहीं छिपायेंगे। लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि हाउस हमें इस बात की जरूर इजाजत देगा कि जो बात नेशनल इंस्ट्रुट और पब्लिक इंस्ट्रुट में खुले तौर पर नहीं कहनी चाहिये, वह हम न कहें।

जहां तक आर० एस० एस० का ताल्लुक है, आज से दो महीने पहले मैं इस बात को शूबहे से देखता था कि इसमें आर० एस० एस० का हैड है या नहीं। लेकिन अब जानकारी करने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि आर० एस० एस० के लीडर जितनी बार वहां जाते रहे हैं, उतनी बार वहां दंगे होते रहे हैं, फसाद होते रहे हैं। उनके कैम्प लगते रहे हैं, जिनमें शिषा दी गई और वहां पर सात हजार के करीब आर० एस० एस० के वालन्टीयर तैयार किये गये हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : आपकी सरकार क्या करती रही ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आर० एस० एस० के कैम्प को बन्द क्यों नहीं कराते ? उसको चलने क्यों देते हैं।

श्री बिल्ल सिंह : आप थोड़ासा धीरज रखिये । हर बात समय पर होनी चाहिये और मुनासिब तरीके से होनी चाहिये । मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त इस बात का भरोसा रखें कि क्या करना है, हम यह भी जानते हैं, कब करना है, यह भी जानते हैं और कैसे करना है, यह भी जानते हैं ।

मैं खास तौर से भारतीय जनता पार्टी और धार० एस० एस० के नेताओं को बड़े प्रदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी नीयत पर मुझे शक नहीं है । वे भारतीय संस्कृति को कायम रखना चाहते हैं ।

श्री इन्द्रजित यादव : यही आपको गलतफहमी है । वे बिल्कुल नहीं कायम रखना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बिल्ल सिंह : हो सकता है कि न रखना चाहते हों । मेरा इम्प्रेशन है । मुझे यह भी विश्वास है कि वह चाहते नहीं कि भारत के टुकड़े हों लेकिन, वे गौर करें दोबारा और दोबारा गौर कर के यह देखें कि वह भारत एक कैसे रह सकता है ? जो रास्ता उन्होंने प्रकृत्यार किया है उससे भारत एक नहीं रह सकता । मुझ ख्याल प्राया, एक औरत अपने पति से बहुत तंग और दुखी थी । वह एक साधु के पास गई और कहा कि मुझे ऐसा जंत्र-तंत्र दीजिये कि मेरा पति वश में आ जाये । उन स्वामी जी ने एक ऐसा जंत्र दे दिया कि वह जब उसे पिलाया गया या उसके हाथ में रखा गया उस की मौत हो गई । तो उस औरत ने उनसे कहा कि मैंने तो यही कहा था कि मेरे वश में हो जाएँ, मैंने यह कब कहा था कि मैं विधवा हो जाऊँ । तो मैं यह कहना हूँ कि धार० एस० एस० के नेताओं से कि वह जो जंत्र मंत्र कर रहे हैं वह गलत कर रहे हैं, उससे हिन्दुस्तान का नुकसान होगा और वह पछतायेगे इस बात पर । नेशन के नाम पर मैं उनसे अपील करना हूँ कि वह दोबारा गौर करें और भारतीय इतिहास और भारतीय संस्कृति को कायम रखना है तो मेरे साथ पब्लिकली बहस कर लें, मैं उन्हें बताऊंगा कि भारतीय संस्कृति कैसे कायम रह सकती है ।

हमारे भारत के नार्य ईस्टर्न हिस्से में जो बीचेनी पैदा हुई, जो गड़बड़ी पैदा हुई सन् 79 के अक्टूबर से लेकर—पहले भी कभी कभी होती रही—लेकिन आज की जो समस्या है, उसमें बहुत से लोग मारे गये । आज के इस टाइम पर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद जाने वाली थीं लेकिन एक ऐसे जरूरी काम के लिये . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

आसाम का डेलीगेशन उनको मिला रहा है और कुछ ऐसे काम भी हैं जो इंतजार नहीं कर सकते, प्रधान मंत्री के नाते उन्हें उनको करना ही है, इसलिये वह नहीं आईं । तो हम प्रधान मंत्री जी की तरफ से अपनी तरफ से, भारत की सरकार की तरफ से और इजाजत दें तो हाउस के मेम्बरों की तरफ से आसाम की इस गड़बड़ी में जितनी जिम्मेदारियाँ चली गई हैं, जितनी मोर्तें हुई हैं उनके परिवारों के

साथ हमदर्दी जाहिर करते हैं और उनके अफसोस के साथ हम शामिल होते हैं ।

बहुत दुःख की बात है आसाम की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान ने कोई सुझाव दिये भी हैं, लेकिन जो क्विटसाइज करते हैं वे सुझाव नहीं देते हैं । जब सुझाव नहीं देते हैं तो हमारी ड्यूटी बन जाती है और ड्यूटी इसलिये बन जाती है कि जो सिस्टर स्टेट्स हैं, वहाँ की जो रियासतें हैं उनमें भी यह बीमारी फैलती जाती है । वहाँ भी एक दूसरे के खिलाफ नफरत पैदा हो गई । त्रिपुरा से अभी अभी खबर आई है कि वहाँ पर इतन दंगे फसाद तीन दिन में हुये हैं जिस में हजारों आदमी बेचर हो गये और सैकड़ों आदमियों की जिन्दगी चली गई । मैं अभी आज ही या कल सुबह वहाँ, त्रिपुरा जाऊंगा और आपको यह बात सुन कर बहुत दुःख होगा, वहाँ की जो खबर आई है, अभी पूरी गिनती तो नहीं हो सकती लेकिन तीन सौ के करीब तो लोग मारे गये हैं और इस नफरत की वजह से आपस में लड़ाई हो रही है, दंगे हो रहे हैं फसाद हो रहे हैं । जब हम को खबर मिली तो हमने बी०एस०एफ० फोर्स और सेंट्रल फोर्स को वहाँ भेजने का इतजाम किया । लेकिन दो हवाई जहाज वहाँ पहुँच सके, बाकी गौहाटी में खड़े हैं क्योंकि मौसम खराब हो गया । वे वहाँ पहुँच नहीं पाये । ऐसी स्थिति में यह बात किसी भी पार्टी के इंटरेस्ट में नहीं है, इस को तो हमें बहुत गंभीरता से देखना चाहिये । आपको मालूम है कि एक साल हो गया, आसाम के स्टूडेंट्स की स्टडी बिल्कुल बन्द पड़ी है, वह नहीं हो सकी । इसी तरह से वहाँ पर बिल्डिंग और रोड्स वगैरह के तमाम काम भी सब बन्द पड़े हैं । यह आन्दोलन जिस के लिये हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि वह कौमी है, यह फिरकेदाराना नहीं है, यह शान्तिमय है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, क्या वह शान्तिमय है कि 26 तारीख को माइनारिटीज स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन एक मेमोरेंडम देना चाहती है और उसको मेनारेंडम देने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती । जिस अफसर ने मेमोरेंडम हासिल किया, उसका धाराब किया गया, उसकी बहज्जती की गई ।

इसी तरह से कल माननीय सदस्य भगत जी ने बताया था कि एक औरत जो उनके एजिटेसन में शामिल नहीं होना चाँती थी, उसकी नाक काट दी गई जिससे उसकी मृत्यु हो गई । मैं नाक इंडिया न्यूजपेपर्स एडिटरस कॉन्फेंस में गया, वहाँ उन्होंने मुझे एक रिपोर्ट दी, वह स्कूलिट की गई है और शायद आपको मिला गई होगी । सतकार्य योन्व एडिटर ने मुझे बताया कि गौहाटी में एक विधवा औरत और उसकी दो नीजवान लड़कियाँ थीं । प्रादोलन कारियों ने जाकर उससे कहा कि लड़कियों को हमारे साथ पिकेटिंग में भेजो । उसने कहा मैं नहीं भेजती, मेरा इस एजिटेसन में विश्वास नहीं है तो उसको मारा गया, पीटा गया और घर से निकाल कर धक्का दे दिया गया और उसे अजबर किया गया कि हमारे साथ आओ । इसलिये



[श्री जैस सिंह]

न तो हम कह सकते हैं कि यह नैशनल है और न कह सकते हैं कि वह कम्युनिज्म से कम है। वहाँ पर दशतहार बाटा जाता है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं रहना चाहते। इस आन्दोलन के पीछे, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि स्टूडेंट्स बेचारों का कुछ कुसूर नहीं है लेकिन जो उनके पीछे तार हिलाने वाले हैं उनका इरादा क्या है? उनका इरादा है कि जो नान आसामी है, उनको वहाँ से फेंक दिया जाय। इस आन्दोलन के पीछे इतना बल नहीं है जितना बल वे कहते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ माइनिस्ट्रीज जो वहाँ 40 फीसदी के करीब है। कुछ ट्राइबल एरियाज और प्लेन ट्राइबल एरियाज के स्टूडेंट्स भी आकर मुझ से मिले और वे यहाँ पर हैं, और मिलेंगे, वे इस आन्दोलन से दुखी है। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप खामोश क्यों रहे तो वे कहते हैं हम इसलिये खामोश थे कि हम उनके साथ लड़ाई मगडा न करे। हम यह विश्वास रखते थे कि ये जय्युइन फारेनर्स को बाहर निकालना चाहते हैं लेकिन अब हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि इसमें फारेनर्स का सवाल नहीं है, न ये मुसलमान को चाहते हैं, न गर-आसामी को रखना चाहते हैं।

हमें इस बात पर भी इत्तफाक करना होगा कि जो जहरी वस्तुये हैं उनको उन्होंने बाहर निकालने से रोक दिया। वहाँ जो बैम्बू है, जो लकड़ी है, वहाँ को ज्विनी? चीजे हैं वह आसाम से बाहर न निकले और वहाँ की तीन रिफायनरीज पर पिक्केटिंग की जाये जिससे तीन करोड़ रुपये राजाना का घाटा हो तो इसका मतलब विदेशियों के साथ क्या है? सरकार ने पिछे साल ९ हजार टन फर्टिलाइजर भेजा और जो फर्टिलाइजर वहाँ पर होता था उसको उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया। सरकार ने डम माल 16 हजार टन फर्टिलाइजर भेजा।

वहाँ पर लीगा से जबरन पैसा उगटा जाता है एम एल एज को त्रायकाट किया हुआ है। आप यह जान कर हैरान होंगे कि बहुत बड़े देशभक्तों को मजबूर किया गया कि तुम अपना ताम्र-पत्र वापिस करो। मुझे डम बात की पक्की इत्तला है कि वे ताम्र-पत्र नहीं देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनको मजबूर किया गया। उन्होंने यह संदेश भेजा है कि सरकार फार्स की क्यों यज्ञ नहीं करती सरकार मजबूत हाथों से इसको क्यों नही निपटती। उनका यह संदेश हमारे पास आया। एक प्रो० गोहूट, जो गोहाटी यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ाते थे और जिन्होंने डम आन्दोलन के मुतालिक मार लिखा है कि यह प्रोविशियलिज्म से भी नीचे चला गया है, यह कास्टिज्म तक पहुँच गया है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिए नुकसानदेह होगा और इस आन्दोलन को बन्द करना चाहिए, जबकि तमामबातों को सरकार ने मजूर कर लिया है इस आन्दोलन को जारी नहीं रखना चाहिए। इसकी सजा क्या मिली-मारा गया, पीटा गया आज वे अस्पताल में पड़े हुए हैं

जो इफोरमेशन आप चाहेंगे, वह मैं देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की कौम इम बात पर जागृत हो जाए कि किसी भी मुक्त के हिस्से में अगर ऐसे हालात पया होने हैं, तो उनको गलती माननी चाहिए और सरकार को इत्तला देनी चाहिए ताकि मजबूत हाथों में उसको कुचल कर रख दिया जाए। भारत के किसी भी हिस्से में अगर ऐसी बातें होनी हैं तो उसको मजबूत हाथों में निपटाना हमारी ड्यूटी है। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की कौम के मामले हम मंह नहीं दिखा सकेगे अगर हिन्दुस्तान का एक भी टुकड़ा दूसरे मुक्त के पास चला जाए। हमारा फौज बनता है और गधे देशभक्ति के नाते उन दोस्तों से, जो दो दोस्त आज हमको यह राय देने हैं, मश्वरा देना है कि फोर्स यूज नहीं करना चाहिए, लायर जेमलानी जो जैसे एमीनेट हिन्दुस्तान के से पृथना चाहता हूँ, आप क्या सुझाव देते हैं? आप हमको बतायें कि यह काम करो, इस काम को इस तरह से कर लो, मैं निपटा देता हूँ। अगर आपके दायरे में है तो आप निपटा दीजिए।

भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने यहाँ तक भी कह दिया कि आओ, आन्दोलन बन्द करो, हम काम शुरू कर दें। कट-ऑफ की बात भी छोड़ दो, 71 में काम शुरू करें और काम शुरू करने से हम को प्रालम्भ का पना चलेगा कि वह कितनी बड़ी प्रालम्भ है और तमाम चीजे हम बठकर सुलझा लेंगे, लेकिन वह काम-एटमोसफियर पैदा नहीं होने दना चाहते हैं। वे चाहत है कि बदअमनी पैदा हो, जिससे नडाइया हागी दगे हागे। मरे हिन्दुस्तानी मरेये और खुशी हागी तो हमारे देश के दुश्मनों को।

इसके लिए मैं हाउस के मॅम्बर आहबान को दोबारा धन्यवाद भी करना हूँ, चूंकि मेरा काम मेरे में ज्यादा हाउस के मॅम्बर आहबान ने कर दिया है और मैं उनकी तयरीरा को दोबारा दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। एक बात जो श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने कह उस काम जबाब दे दूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार ने जब तमाम पार्टियों की मीटिंग में यह फैसला किया कि 71 से पीछे नहीं जायेंगे, तो वह कि गवर्नर ने 67 को क्यों कहा? बात यह है कि वह बातानचीत चल रही थी। स्टूडेंट्स उनको विलान धाएक तो स्टूडेंट्स के मिलने से पहले किसी ने जाकर उनको यह कहा कि यह मामला मिपट मकना है, अगर आप 67 को मान लें।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त किगने जकर कहा?

श्री जैस सिंह: उनके किसी आदमी ने। तो मीटिंग में मिर्फ गवर्नर साहब ने कहा है कि क्या आप 67 पर आ गए हैं? अगर आप 67 पर आए हैं तो भारत सरकार को इत्तला दे दूँ कि ताकि वह इस बात पर गौर कर सके। न भारत सरकार ने 67 माना है, न गवर्नर ने

67 माना है। हम प्लैक्स बिलिटी जरूर चाहते हैं कि यह मामला सुलझ जाए और कोई ऐसा रास्ता जरूर निकले, ताकि उनको भी नसल्ली हो जाए और माइनारिटीज को भी नसल्ली हो जाए। हमारी यह ह्यूटी है—अगर मैजॉरिटी में या माइनारिटी में ये मिसफ़िक्ट्स बदनमनी पैदा करना चाहते हैं, समझाने-बुझाने से नहीं मानते हैं तो उनको मजबूत हाथों से मुलबाया जाय और उनको ज्यादा बढ़ने न दिया जाय।

भारत सरकार की यह भां ड्यूटा है कि हम वहा ट्राइबल परियाज को, वडा को भाषा को, वहां के कल्चर को बरकरार रखने की गारंटी देने है। कोई भी ताकत उन की भाषा, उनके कल्चर, उनकी रवायत का खत्म करने की कोशिश करेगी तो नही करने देगे, लेकिन हम अपना परम धर्म समझते है कि माइनारिटीज को प्राटेक्शन दे और उनको जिन्दा रहने का हक दिया जाय। आज जो हमारे पामप्लामिग रिपोर्ट्स आ गही है उनसे जाहिर होता है कि माइनारिटी वाले बहुत भयभीत हो रहे हैं। उनके भयभीत होने का कारण अभी मुलेमान सेंट माहब ने बनलाया है—मैं उनको दोहराना नही चाहता हूं।

आज चूंकि भारत की अखंडता के लिये, वहा पर शान्ति का वायु-मडल पैदा करने के लिये हमसे इतिफाक रखते है—इम लिये मैं कुछ ज्यादा नही कहना चाहता हूं। हालांकि कुछ दोस्तों की तत्ररीरों का हवाला जवाब देने के लिये मैंने अपने पास रखा था, लेकिन अब मैं उनको दोहराने में आप का वकत नही लूंगा। मैं, स्पीकर माहब, आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मैंने जो मंकल्प रखा है कि 6 महीने की अवधि बढ़ाई जाय, उसको तमाम हाउस इतिफाक राय से पास करे।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 12th December, 1979,

in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from 12th June, 1980.”

*The motion was adopted.*

18.23 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (ASSAM), 1980-81

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up Demands for Grants on Account, 1980-81 in respect of Assam. It will take only a few minutes. Let us pass it.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): The impact of the Home Minister's speech will be spoiled if we take up the next item.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): There is nothing in it. It will take just five minutes. The List of Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget for the State of Assam for 1980-81 is before the House. I request that it may be accepted.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 1, 3 to 16, 19 to 77, 80 and 82.”

*Demands for Grants on Account (Assam) for 1980-81 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.
1	State Legislature . . . . .	16,74,000	..
3	Council of Ministers . . . . .	5,81,00,000	..
4	Discretionary Grants . . . . .	17,000	..
5	Administration of Justice . . . . .	52,77,000	..
6	Elections . . . . .	13,36,000	..
7	Taxes on Income and Expenditure . . . . .	2,24,000	..
8	Land Revenue and Land Ceiling . . . . .	2,15,58,000	..
9	Stamps . . . . .	2,56,000	..
10	Registration . . . . .	7,68,000	..
11	State Excise . . . . .	20,03,000	..
12	Sales Tax and Other Taxes . . . . .	29,67,000	..
13	Transport Services . . . . .	1,02,16,000	8,67,000
14	Electrical Inspectorate . . . . .	2,19,000	..
15	Small Savings . . . . .	82,000	..
16	Financial Inspection . . . . .	66,000	..
19	Civil Secretariat and Attached Offices . . . . .	94,32,000	..
20	District Administration . . . . .	84,84,000	..
21	Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . . .	20,24,000	..
22	Police . . . . .	9,39,81,000	..
23	Jails . . . . .	55,16,000	..
24	State Prisoners and Detenues . . . . .	10,000	..
25	Stationery and Printing . . . . .	40,76,000	..
26	Administrative and Functional Buildings . . . . .	2,06,80,000	2,20,28,000
27	Fire Services . . . . .	30,20,000	..
28	Vigilance and Special Commissions . . . . .	1,93,000	..
29	Civil Defence and Home Guards . . . . .	39,11,000	..
30	Pooled Transport . . . . .	83,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	
		Capital Rs.	
31	Guest Houses, Government Hostels, etc. . . . .	8,41,000	..
32	Administrative Training . . . . .	1,77,000	..
33	Vital statistics, etc. . . . .	4,43,000	..
34	Pension and other Retirement Benefits . . . . .	1,03,10,000	..
35	Aid Materials . . . . .	51,07,000	..
36	State Lotteries . . . . .	11,18,000	..
37	Education . . . . .	26,64,20,000	1,00,000
38	Art and Culture . . . . .	24,10,000	..
39	State Archives . . . . .	67,000	..
40	Medical and Public Health . . . . .	12,06,11,000	47,50,000
41	Sanitation and Sewerage . . . . .	2,51,000	..
42	Housing Schemes . . . . .	43,05,000	10,33,000
43	Residential Buildings . . . . .	77,71,000	1,11,30,000
44	Urban Development . . . . .	41,36,000	2,00,000
45	Information and Publicity . . . . .	17,42,000	..
46	Labour and Employment . . . . .	71,85,000	..
47	Civil Supplies . . . . .	36,79,000	..
48	Relief and Rehabilitation . . . . .	38,000	1,67,000
49	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Others	1,33,24,000	..
50	Social Welfare . . . . .	83,51,000	..
51	Prohibition . . . . .	13,34,000	..
52	Pensions to Freedom fighters, Rajya Sainik Board etc.	13,08,000	..
53	Natural calamities . . . . .	2,30,67,000	..
54	Social and Community Services . . . . .	69,000	..
55	Planning Board . . . . .	9,53,000	..
56	Co-operation . . . . .	1,83,90,000	1,16,55,000
57	North Eastern Council Schemes . . . . .	18,67,000	78,04,000
58	Statistics . . . . .	32,60,000	..
59	Weights and Measures . . . . .	9,90,000	..
60	Trade Adviser . . . . .	1,57,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	
		Capital Rs.	
61	Agriculture . . . . .	6,15,95,000	1,00,000
62	Irrigation . . . . .	1,32,13,000	7,03,03,000
63	Soil and Water Conservation . . . . .	1,11,19,000	20,24,000
64	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary . . . . .	2,32,87,000	..
65	Dairy Development . . . . .	39,65,000	..
66	Fisheries . . . . .	53,28,000	67,000
67	Forests . . . . .	4,65,37,000	..
68	Community Development . . . . .	2,61,44,000	..
69	Industries . . . . .	8,43,000	63,67,000
70	Sericulture and Weaving . . . . .	1,22,23,000	3,14,000
71	Cottage Industries . . . . .	74,23,000	30,03,000
72	Mines and Minerals . . . . .	23,82,000	12,54,70,000
73	Flood Control . . . . .	1,66,06,000	4,54,67,000
74	Roads and Bridges . . . . .	6,94,78,000	4,50,72,000
75	Tourism . . . . .	8,79,000	..
76	Payment of Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution . . . . .	1,28,33,000	..
77	Assam Capital Construction . . . . .	..	10,83,000
80	Loans and Advances to Government Servants . . . . .	..	1,60,13,000
82	Food for Work Programme . . . . .	67,000	..

MR. SPEAKER: There are some cut motions. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I move my cut motion Nos. 1 and 2. I beg to move:

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to investigate into and detect foreign hand in disturbances in Assam and to take necessary action. (1).]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take firm action with respect to "foreigners" issue and disturbances in Assam (2)]

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Actually, we got this impression that the Finance Minister will only present this and then we will discuss this tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I agreed for further extension of time only because everybody assured this House that vote on account would be passed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please check up the records. The Finance Minister has said that it hardly takes 5 minutes. And now the Parliamentary Affairs Minister says something else.

MR. SPEAKER: It was taken for granted that no discussion would take place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur): In the BAC one hour was allotted for this.

MR. SPEAKER: I can give you one hour. I am ready to sit. If I have the consensus I can extend the time. I have to go by the consensus.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the House wants to have discussion, we will sit as long as the House wants and we will then decide this.

MR. SPEAKER: That I have already said, Mr. Venkataraman. It is now the wish of the House that I have to carry out.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We are not in a mood to discuss it today. Tomorrow we will have the discussion. One hour has been allotted to it. We were under the impression that it would be discussed separately.

18.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 11, 1980 | Jyaistha 21, 1902 (Saka).*